FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 JUNE 1985

Lebanon

Tripoli Explosion — A car-bomb explosion in Tripoli killed 75 people and wounded 150 others, Beirut radio announced. Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, leader of the Islamic Unification Movement, blamed "Western civilization" for the explosion in a statement broadcast by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio.

Hijacking Crisis — There is no present direct danger to the lives of the hostages but a quick solution is needed before matters become worse, a Lebanese official source stated in remarks reported by Voice of Lebanon radio 19 June. Meanwhile, the hostages were moved to new places in the southern suburb, the radio said. The Israeli Foreign Ministry issued a statement reaffirming Israel's view that its Shi'ite detainees are being held in accordance with international law, Jerusalem radio reported.

Commenting on the U.S. military buildup offshore, both Tehran radio and JANA contended that the United States is using the hostage crisis as a cover for preparing an attack on Lebanon. In contrast, the Egyptian Government denounced the hijacking in a statement reported by Cairo radio, and Amman television broadcast a message from King Husayn to President Reagan condemning both the hijacking and the attacks against Palestinian camps in Beirut.

Syrian-Soviet Talks in Moscow

CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad held a "thorough exchange of opinions" on the Middle East, bilateral relations, and the international situation, during their 19 June talks in the Kremlin, TASS reported. The discussion touched on the situation in the Palestinian resistance movement, TASS noted, and the Soviet side "specially accentuated" the importance of preserving the unity of the PLO and of overcoming disagreements between Palestinians as soon as possible. The agency spoke of a "friendly atmosphere" at the talks, which were attended by the Soviet and Syrian foreign and defense ministers. While Damascus radio carried TASS' account of the talks, it broadcast an earlier report that did not mention the discussion on the Palestinian resistance but described Syrian and Soviet views on the Middle East and Lebanon as "identical." Nevertheless, Gorbachev stressed the USSR's high appreciation of Syria's "consistently anti-imperialist policy," according to TASS, and both leaders agreed on the importance of holding personal contacts and strengthening bilateral relations.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Talks between King Husayn and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat focused on the "cruel, sinful attacks on the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon," Amman radio reported. Husayn also telephoned Moroccan King Hassan II to reaffirm his support for holding an emergency Arab summit conference on the situation in the camps, the radio noted. Meanwhile, Arab diplomatic sources in Tunis confirmed that Morocco has asked for a 3-day postponement of the Arab foreign ministers' meeting scheduled for 24 June in order to further consultations on convening an emergency Arab summit conference, according to Rabat radio.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

The Iraqi 2d Army "completely dismembered" an Iranian infantry offensive along the Iraqi border west of Qasr-e Shirin, Iraq announced in its 19 June military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio. However, Tehran radio contended that the attackers "completely routed" an Iraqi battalion, inflicting over 250 casualties and destroying 4 tanks.

Iranian Diplomacy

Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani will visit Libya 20 June and will begin a 4-day visit to the PRC 27 June, according to Tehran radio and IRNA.

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Further on TWA Hijacking, Hostages in Beirut

Amal Colonel Comments

NC201128 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Colonel 'Akif Haydar, chairman of the Amal movement Political Bureau, told foreign correspondents today that the detained passengers from the hijacked TWA airliner are in good condition. They are well-fed and comfortably lodged in various safe locations, where they are being treated as guests. It is common knowledge, he added, that the Amal movement is not behind the hijacking. He also said that he does not know whether the hijackers belong to any political organization.

Haydar affirmed that the demands and aims of the hijackers are noble. Israel, he added, violated international law when it removed Lebanese detainees to 'Atlit and it should release them. He also noted that Israel had announced that it would release them on 6 June. The hijackers may have relatives among those detained in 'Atlit, Haydar said.

Amal was not a party to this operation from the outset, but it agreed to play a role for humane reasons and to protect the passengers, one of whom had been killed by the hijackers.

No one can assert that the hijackers are terrorists, Haydar said, because they carried out this operation for ultimately noble reasons. They have released a large number of the passengers, including a sick person, Haydar noted.

In reply to a question, Haydar pointed out that if Israel does not concede to the hijackers' demand for the release of the 'Atlit detainees, then the Amal movement will abandon its current role and leave the issue in the hands of the hijackers. In conclusion, Haydar expressed hope that a satisfactory outcome will emerge from the intensive efforts being made in more than one direction.

Haydar on 'Jewish' Hostages

NC201329 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1320 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] 'Akif Haydar, chairman of the Amal movement Political Bureau, has expressed confidence that the Jewish hostages who were separated from the other passengers on the TWA plane on Friday night, are being treated like the other hostages.

'Arafat Calls for Nonaligned Meeting on Camps

LD191124 Algiers APS in English 1023 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Tunis, 19/6/85 (APS) — The president of the P.L.O.Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat required the convening of the eight member committee on Palestine created during the 7th non aligned countries summit in New Delhi in 1983" [no beginning quotemarks as received], in order to examine the situation in the Palestinian camps of Sabra, Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah, characterized by genocides of Palestinians since March 19.

In a message sent to officials in member countries of the committee which includes India, Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, Yugoslavia, the PLO, Senegal and Zambia, the P.L.O president exhorted the eight member committee to hold an extraordinary meeting at the level of foreign affairs ministers, and confirmed to the Indian prime minister the date and the place of the meeting.

In the message cited by the Palestinian news agency "WAFA", Mr 'Arafat drew the attention of the committee on "the extremely grave situation" prevailing in the Palestinian camps of Beirut.

Jordan Said To Open Training Camps for Fatah

LD200852 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0751 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Kuwait, 20 Jun (KUNA) — *AL-ANBA'* stated here today that Jordan has agreed for the first time since 1971 to open its territory's training camps to the fighters of the Fatah. The newspaper added, quoting some undisclosed sources, that the agreement was reached during the meeting that was held last Monday between Jordanian King Husayn and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in the presence of commander of the Jordanian Army Major General Zayd ibn Shakir.

It pointed out that the presence of Maj Gen Zayd ibn Shakir at the meeting was aimed at coordinating the opening of the camps so as not to affect the deployment of the Jordanian Army and to reach a Jordanian-Palestinian military coordination formula. It explained that the Palestinian side has shown understanding for the Jordanian conditions, which were described by some [words indistinct] that they were in the interest of both the security of Jordan and the security of the Palestinian revolution as well as in the interest of overcoming past negatives. The newspaper went on to say that Jordan understands the PLO leadership's view that the Palestinian fighters of the Palestinian Liberation Army should not be merged with the Jordanian Army stemming from its understanding of the nature of Palestinian [words indistinct].

The newspaper concluded by saying that orders have been issued to the Palestinian military commanders who are in some Arab countries regarding the necessity of making plans to transfer the forces as soon as possible to Jordan. [Words indistinct] that the PLO will soon transfer some of its bureaus and institutions to Jordan.

YAR

Libyan Official Makes Statement, Departs Sanaa

GF191255 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Brother Dr Miftah al-'Isa 'Umar, secretary of the Libyan General People's Congress, today left Sanaa following a 3-day visit to our country. During his visit, Dr 'Umar conveyed a message to Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, from his brother, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan 1 September Revolution, concerning the charter of the Arab unity.

In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, brother 'Umar described his visit to our country as successful and having achieved its goals. He said he received from brother leader president every response and facilitation. Dr 'Umar was seen off by Dr Hasan Makki, adviser of brother president and member of the Standing Committee; a representative of the presidency protocol; and brother Hasan Bashir 'Iunah, director of the Libyan Brotherhood Office in Sanaa.

Government Denounces Hijackings, Reaffirms Policy

NC192118 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] According to a responsible source, the Egyptian Government has been following the great number of hijackings over the last few weeks with great regret and anxiety. The latest of these hijackings involves a U.S. plane, and its passengers are still being held. We hope the tragedy surrounding this plane will end very soon.

The Egyptian Government, while denoucning such actions, which violate the most basic principles of international relations and human rights, reaffirms its own policy. That policy rejects such actions, which endanger innocent lives and can never be a means to resolve differences.

Official Denies Arms Smuggled on TWA Airliner in Cairo

NC191933 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] An official spokesman in Cairo today denied the contention of a statement by the Greek communciation minister [as heard] that arms were smuggled onto the hijacked American plane when it stopped in Cairo before it arrived in Greece. The spokesman said that the plane took off from Egypt completely free of weapons.

Ghali Interviewed on Mideast Peace Conference

NC191749 Cairo MENA in English 1217 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, June 19 (MENA) — Egyptian State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has underlined that Egypt welcomes any method to achieve peace in the Middle East and that it will be the first country to welcome the success of the U.S.-sponsored Jordanian-Palestinian negotiations. In an interview with the UAE-based *AL-ITTIHAD* newspaper carried by the GULF NEWS AGENCY, Dr Ghali stressed the need for the participation of the Soviet Union in the Mideast peace conference in its capacity as a UN Security Council permanent member.

On Egyptian-Israeli relations, the Egyptian state minister expressed hope that Israel would respond to the three Egyptian demands, namely the complete withdrawal from Lebanon, the acceptance of arbitration principle on Tabah and the adoption of confidence-building measures for the Palestinians in the occupied Arab territories.

Dr Ghali described Egyptian-Soviet relations as friendly at all levels.

Al-Baz Departs on 2-day Visit to GDR

NC191639 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1625 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jun (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, left Cairo for Berlin this evening on a 2-day visit to the GDR at the invitation of the GDR Government.

Al-Baz told MENA that during his visit he will hold talks with German officials on bilateral relations and the means to bolster them. He will also discuss issues of mutual interest, the current situation in the Middle East, and peace in Europe.

Hans-Juergen Weitz, the GDR ambassador in Cairo, saw him off at the airport.

U.S. President Cables Saddam Husayn on 'Id al-Fitr

JN192150 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Cable to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn from President Ronald Reagan — date not specified]

[Text] His Excellency Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq: Greetings. On the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr, I would like to extend my sincerest congratulations to you and the Muslim Iraqi people. I also ardently pray that peace and reconciliation will be established between Iraq and its neighbor. I hope that understanding and cooperation between our two countries will increase for our mutual benefit. With my greetings,

[Signed] Ronald Reagan

Baghdad Notes U.S.-Greek 'Tension' Over Hijacking

JN191846 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Washington — President Ronald Reagan called on U.S. airline companies to consider suspending their flights to Athens, thus heightening tension between Greece and the United States following the hijacking of a TWA Boeing 727. The U.S. State Department has advised the U.S. citizens not to use Athens airport, where the hijackers boarded the plane.

In another development, Yeoryios Papulias, Greek ambassador to the United States, has expressed his vehement dissatisfaction with Reagan's statements, which he said will be discussed by the Greek Government. Ioannis Kharlambopoulos, Greek minister of foreign affairs, yesterday condemned the media campaign that some U.S. newspapers are launching about security measures at Athens airport.

Commanders Warn Iran Against 'New Adventure'

JN191050 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0945 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jun (INA) — Several Iraqi military commanders have emphasized that the Iraqi forces are ready to repulse any adventure the Iranian rulers might carry out against Iraq.

In cables sent to President Saddam Husayn on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr, the commanders expressed their confidence that the victory Iraq scored over the Iranian forces will continue to mark the sovereignty and power of all the Arabs.

The IV Army Corps commander said in his cable: The blessed 'Id al-Fitr comes at a time when our Army is recording the most splendid victories over Tehran's rulers and when Iraq's superiority and its people's pride are daily confirmed.

The III Army Corps commander said that his men are fully prepared to repulse any new adventure by the Iranian rulers, that their defeat will be definite at the hands of the valiant Army Corps fighters, and that they will inflict harder blows and worse defeats than before.

The II Army Corps commander renewed the pledge to President Saddam Husayn that each fighter will have his own heroic story in this battle and that his corps will defeat and crush the Iranian rulers if they dare to desecrate the sanctity of this cherished homeland.

The I Army Corps commander said that his brave men will remain Iraq's great wall and that they will destroy anyone who tries to encroach on Iraq or the Arab nation. The commander of the East Tigris forces expressed his confidence that a decisive and splendid victory will be Iraq's lot, God willing, as long as the Iraqi people are right and are fighting for genuine Arab principles and for safeguarding Arab territory from the aggressors' filth.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,870

JN191651 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Communique No 1,870 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 19 June 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our people's Armed Forces express heartfelt greetings and congratulations on 'Id al-Fitr to our great people and to our leader, teacher, and pioneer on the road to freedom and glory, President Field Marshal Saddam Husayn. On this blessed occasion, our Armed Forces renew their pledge to continue the march forward on the road to decisive victory, defending Iraqi soil, culture, history, and people's achievements. Our Armed Forces today are ready, as always, to inflict deadly blows on the evil aggressors on land, at sea, and in the air. Our Armed Forces will continue to record heroic epics in all areas of the front until the tyrant clique submits to justice, is forced to stop its aggression, and accepts complete peace. We will proceed from one victory to another every year. Our country will continue to progress under the banner of our beloved leader, may God preserve him.

The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. At 0430 [0030 GMT] today, an enemy force estimated at three infantry companies attempted to advance toward one of our forward units stationed opposite the Qasr-e Shirin area at our international border in the II Army Corps sector. Our heroic men from our formations intercepted the enemy force and completely dismembered it. Most of the enemy forces were left as burned corpses. God bless our heroic II Army Corps men. Humiliation and ignominy for the liar Iranian rulers. Forward to new victories that will break the back of the enemy.

2. Our brave helicopter pilots carried out successful combat missions over enemy forces opposite our units in the east of Tigris sector, inflicting massive losses in men and equipment. They destroyed 14 enemy hideouts, 8 infantry positions, 2 enemy troop concentrations, 6 boats, and a number of rafts. Our helicopters returned safely to base after carrying out their duty with competence and precision.

3. An enemy patrol attempted to advance toward our forward positions in the central sector. Our units watched the patrol and

monitored its movements. An artillery fire plan was carried out on the patrol. All of the patrol members were killed in the prohibited zone. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units killed an enemy soldier, destroyed one observation post and burned a hardware stockpile.

4. A number of our forward formations opened artillery and mortar fire on enemy positions and fortified targets east of Basra. The effective artillery fire destroyed a number of enemy infantry positions, inflicted casualties, and created big fires in other positions.

5. One enemy soldier was killed and one hardware stockpile was destroyed in the northern sector.

6. One vehicle was destroyed east of Tigris.

7. One hardware stockpile was destroyed and a number of enemy men were either killed or wounded in the Maysan sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 June 1985

Industry Minister Returns From Moscow Visit

JN200857 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0845 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Jun (INA) — Industry and Minerals Minister Subhi Yasin and his delegation returned to Baghdad from Moscow today at the end of a week-long visit to the USSR. During the visit, the Iraqi minister chaired the Iraqi side of the 15th session of the joint Iraqi-Soviet committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. which ended its meetings there yesterday.

King Husayn Sends U.S. President Message on Hijacking

JN191751 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1705 GMT 19 Jun 85

["Message" from Jordan's King Husayn to U.S. President Ronald Reagan; date, place not given — read by announcer]

[Text] My dear, Your Excellency the President: When Your Excellency expressed to me and to the Jordanian Government and people your sentiments of support and your strong denunciation of the blowing up of the Royal Jordanian Airline plane at Beirut airport and the ordeal to which the crew and passengers of that plane were subjected, I had not imagined that within 24 hours another crime would be committed against innocent passengers aboard a civilian aircraft belonging to the U.S. Trans World Airlines. We are now living through the ordeal of those passengers and crew of flight 847, including the dastardly murder of a U.S. citizen aboard the plane.

We view this crime with the same indignation and disgust that we have felt whenever a similar crime was committed against civilization and humanity. In fact, for the past month we have been in a state of indignation and consternation with regard to the murder operations that are being carried out by the same criminals and their supporters against men, women, and children from the Palestinian refugees, who are still resisting the continuous attacks on the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps near Beirut by those who claim to be Arabs and Muslims.

Your Excellency: These Palestinians, who are facing their destiny, are suffering from a shortage of food, water, and medicine, as well as from the spread of diseases among the victims. These crimes have been committed by criminals who hold the principles of life, humanity, and honor in contempt. We condemn these crimes, which are primarily directed against all human values and the teachings and principles both of the Islamic religion and of Arabism. We are also against those who support such crimes.

My sentiments reflect those of the Jordanian citizens, our Palestinian brothers and their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, as well as the vast majority of the Arab and Islamic worlds. I am certain that we will eventually succeed. We must also purge this world from those who aim to destroy our beliefs and the values of which we are proud. We must improve our image in the outside world as a whole.

With my profound respect, I send you my warm personal greetings. God bless you.

U.S. President's Remarks at News Conference Noted

JN191759 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Washington — U.S. President Ronald Reagan has asserted that the United States will make no concessions at all regarding the demands of the U.S. airliner's hijackers in Beirut. At a news conference he held in Washington last night, the U.S. President called on the hijackers to release the hostages without any conditions. He added that the U.S. Government has not asked any government to make any concessions in this respect. The president was alluding to Israel, which detained 700 Lebanese citizens. The hijackers are demanding the release of those Lebanese in exchange for the release of the U.S. hostages.

Amman TV on Remarks

JN191822 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1710 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Excerpt] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has reiterated Washington's refusal to make any concessions for the release of the Americans who are now in Amal's custody. President Reagan ruled out carrying out any reprisal move against the terrorists in order to release the hostages. The President refused to mention the possible measures he will adopt to release them. He said that the situation is delicate and details cannot be discussed. The President added that he has instructed the competent circles to help promote the security of air travel and expand the program of air police.

King Husayn Contacts Moroccan King on Arab Summit

JN191242 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn made a telephone call to his Majesty King Hassan II of the fraternal Kingdom of Morocco in which King Husayn reaffirmed the importance of holding an emergency Arab summit conference to discuss the human tragedy and immense suffering that the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon have been exposed to since the beginning of the blessed month of Ramadan as a result of continuous brutal attacks.

Amman Notes Syrian President's Talks in Moscow

JN192040 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow — REUTER has quoted diplomats in the Soviet capital as saying that differences appeared during the talks that took place between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Soviet leader Gorbachev in Moscow today. These diplomats said that the brief TASS statement on these talks ignored Syria's viewpoint and highlighted only the Soviet viewpoint, a fact that was viewed as evidence of differences between the two sides. The TASS statement says that during their talks with the Syrian president, the Soviet leadership stressed the need to preserve the PLO's unity and the importance of overcoming Palestinian differences as soon as possible. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad arrived in Moscow today on a surprise visit to the Soviet Union. The cause and the duration of the visit is not known.

Officials Comment on TWA Hijacking, Hostages

Government 'Condemns' Hijackings

NC191852 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1815 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil today followed up on the stages of the negotiations to release the American airliner hostages. He remained in constant touch with Minister Nabih Birri and with U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew in order to find a quick solution to the problem of the plane and its passengers. He also followed up on efforts being made to secure the release of the hostages.

A responsible source has stated that it has become certain, through these communications, that there is no present direct danger to the lives of the hostages, but a quick solution to this problem is needed before matters become worse. The source said that the Lebanese Government has already asserted on more than one occasion that it does not approve and that it condemns plane hijackings. The Cabinet had stressed this more than once.

The source added that the Lebanese Government considers Israel's behavior — the detention of Lebanese in 'Atlit prison after being moved from Ansar prison following the Israeli forces' withdrawal — an action that is incompatible with international norms and charters, particularly the 4th Geneva convention. The source asserted that Lebanon has, to its utmost, opposed hijackings from the beginning. The area where the hostages are believed detained is not under the Lebanese Government's control.

It has been learned that the Lebanese stand has been conveyed to Lebanon's Ambassador in Washington 'Abdallah Abu Habib. The communications between President al-Jumayyil and Minister Birri continue toward finding a final solution for the hostage problem.

President Meets U.S. Envoy

NC201146 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1050 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil today followed up developments in the aircraft hijacking, which has entered its 5th [as heard] day. He received a message in this regard a short while ago from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, conveyed to him by U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew.

President al-Jumayyil was also contacted by Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert. The two men reviewed the exchanges being made to end the aircraft crisis. The minister said that he is placing Switzerland's resources at the disposal of President al-Jumayyil as a contribution toward finding a solution to the hijack situation.

All current contacts are centered on safeguarding the passengers' lives in the first stage, preparatory to their release in a second stage.

Birri, Junblatt Meet

NC200931 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0904 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Meetings and contacts are continuing to be held to discuss the hijacked U.S. aircraft. Attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, received Walid Junblatt, minister of public works and tourism and leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, at 1030 this morning. Afterward, Junblatt said: The purpose of the meeting was to appraise the situation, particularly the great dangers threatening the national presence in Lebanon. Israel's ambitions in the south top the list of these dangers.

Earlier this morning Minister Birri had received the Swiss ambassador to Lebanon and the French Embassy's charge d'affaires. Birri has received cables from the Swiss president, the Greek prime minister, and U.S. boxer Muhammad Ali. He also has received a message from his holiness the pope.

More on Junblatt, Birri Meeting

NC201227 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1040 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri today met with Minister Walid Junblatt, who called on him this morning to appraise current developments. After the meeting, Minister Junblatt said: Great dangers are threatening the national presence in Lebanon. Israel's ambitions in the south top the list of these dangers.

Regarding the implementation of the solution to the camps issue, Junblatt said: This issue is in faithful hands. More than anyone else, Nabih Birri is eager to resolve the issue of the camps. A coordination committee has been formed and I believe that it will produce positive results.

Regarding the issue of Beirut, Junblatt said: We must end the issue of the camps first. Concerning the hijacked aircraft, he noted: There is a solution to every problem.

Finance Minister's Remarks

NC200944 Beirut Voice of the Homeland in Arabic 0900 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Finance Minister Camille Sham'un believes that the American aircraft hostages should be handed over to U.S. authorities without any restrictions or conditions in order to safeguard the safety of the region and country and to avert a calamity in the event of a military or artillery intervention. In this way, he added, we have an opportunity to act in the interests of detained civilians, particularly those in Israel.

Minister Disapproves of Hijacking

NC191408 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Minister Salim al-Huss commented on the hijacked plane today saying: We respect the rights of any person, whatever

his affiliation, just as much as we respect the rights of the Lebanese. Therefore, we do not approve of the hijacking of the American plane. We are also pained by the detention of its innocent passengers. We hope that the ongoing efforts will result in the release of these passengers as soon as possible, without making them pay for Israel's crimes.

Car-Bomb Explosion Kills 75 in Tripoli

Shaykh Sha'ban Blames West

NC192239 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 2100 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] A booby-trapped car exploded in the port of Tripoli at 2110 today. Some 25 people were killed, and more than 75 others were wounded. According to hospital sources in the north, the number of casualties is far greater than these figures. Ambulances are still taking the wounded from the scene of the blast to hospitals in Tripoli. A number of dead and wounded are now in the sea. The authorities have asked divers and special teams to conduct rescue operations. According to several reports, the booby-trapped car was a red Volvo, and the charge was estimated to weigh 75 kg.

In an exclusive statement to the Voice of the Mountain on the latest massacre in the port, Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, leader of the Islamic Unification Movement, said: When someone loses his humanity and becomes an animal acting on instinct, he behaves without any heart or feelings. Beasts of prey eat because they are hungry and steal when they need food. Anyone who choses to drive a car that will be used to kill cannot be a member of the human race. This sort of action goes against God, and reflects evil and harmful intentions toward mankind. Shaykh Sha'ban added that the dead are of different ages, races, and religions. Undoubtely, Western civilization, the civilization of Israel, America, and the Phalangists, is responsible for this. Perhaps the perpetrators came from this city and did what Faruq al-Muqaddim did. Al-Muqaddim conducted operations with booby-trapped cars for Israel and the Phalangists. Undoubtedly, this is the civilization of the Western [word indistinct]. Our country's greatest tragedy involves our religion and our behavior. Those unfamiliar with God let everything happen.

Shaykh Sha'ban declared: Those who bombed Hiroshima to kill everyone there were the same ones who sent this booby-trapped car to kill everyone here. If they can destroy the entire city, they will not hesitate to do so. We believe that the civilization which the West, Israel, and the local crusaders bring us is a source of magnificent examples to show how far mankind is from God. These disasters and calamities will only increase our confidence that we are right, as we do not allow even those who differ with us and fight against us to be killed in this way. Shaykh Sha'ban concluded his statement by noting: May God have mercy on the innocent and may the curse of God, the angels, and all mankind afflict the criminals. This act reflects the hatred these criminals have for Tripoli, which has given security and confidence to all its citizens, who are of many faiths. Tripoli does not deserve such a thing. However, what do the Jews and their agents do? We will be patient until right triumphs over wrong and humanity triumphs over barbarism.

Casualties, Damage Noted

NC200919 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] The latest security information from Tripoli indicates that the casualty figure resulting from the explosion of a booby-trapped car has risen to 75 dead and 150 wounded. Moreover, 50 vehicles, which were parked near the scene of the explosion, have been burned. Houses at a distance of 100 meters have been damaged. Tripoli hospitals and blood banks of the Red Cross, National Crescent, and national clinics urged blood donations of all types.

Amal Attacks Hospital, Kidnaps 13 Palestinians

NC192036 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] According to a responsible source in the Progressive Socialist Party, the Amal movement has attacked Beirut hospital. Amal members kidnapped 13 wounded Palestinians from among [word indistinct] who had been evacuated from the Burj al-Barajinah Camp. This triggered a state of armed alert.

Kidnapping Denied

NC200627 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0600 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] In a telephone call to the Voice of the Mountain a short while ago, Beirut Hospital Director Bahij Nawfal denied yet another malicious lie transmitted by the Phalangist radio service. It is not true, he said, that any gunmen entered the hospital and arrested 13 people who were wounded in the Shatila camp. Reports to this effect are completely groundless, he affirmed.

Amal, 6th Brigade Patrols Attacked in W. Beirut

NC192028 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] A 6th Brigade patrol was ambushed before 2300 today while passing along the Corniche al-Mazra'ah near Mahall Idris. One of the vehicles received a direct hit and a jeep was put out of action. Also in West Beirut, a group calling itself the Imam 'Ali Group — the Beirut National Forces — claimed responsibility for an attack on an Amal movement patrol in the Al-Shiyyah area at 2230 and said there were some casualties.

Palestinian Force Reportedly Heading for Camps

NC191253 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1230 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Palestinian sources in the Gulf say that Palestinian elements of the Badr Force based in Jordan are now heading for Beirut via Tunisia to back their colleagues at the camps. Other Palestinians of the Badr Force left for the Lebanese capital by sea via 'Aqaba.

Al-Asad Meets Soviet General Secretary in Moscow

For Soviet and Syrian reports on the talks held in Moscow between Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and President Al-Asad, please see the Middle East section of the 19 June Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Damascus Notes Reaction to TWA Hijacking

JN191924 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] While contacts are under way to realize the demands made by the hijackers of the U.S. plane that 700 Lebanese citizens be released from the Zionist enemy jails, complications concerning this issue are appearing outside Beirut. Signs of Greek-U.S. differences are emerging because the United States asked that U.S. citizens stop traveling to Athens or other places because of insufficient security measures. In Beirut, an official source at the airport denied rumors on closing the airport to navigation. He said traffic at the airport is proceeding normally.

On another level, while British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher called on U.S. President Ronald Reagan not to respond to the hijackers' demands, the Cypriot Government announced that it will not allow Larnaca Airport to be used in implementing a military operation against the plane hijackers.

AP says that the Cypriot stand was taken following local reports that the U.S. Delta unit, which is in the region, may use one of the U.S. bases in Cyprus for this purpose. Agencies say that this unit is stationed at the sovereign British air base in Akrotiri on the west coast of Cyprus.

On another level, Greece lodged a protest with the U.S. Embassy in Athens last night against the official U.S. warning to American citizens not to use the Athens airport due to insufficient security measures.

The Greek foreign minister asserted that the U.S. action is unacceptable and uncalled for, and will have negative repercussions and results. The U.S. State Department issued an official statement to this effect in which it advised U.S. citizens not to travel to or pass through Athens.

The Soviet news agency TASS says that moving the U.S. warships toward Lebanon under the pretext of ending the hijacking operation against the U.S. plane constitutes a new element that further increases the instability and seriousness of the tense situation in the region.

The agency said that flexing the U.S. military muscles in this region is aimed at frightening the Arab states that refuse to heed Washington's desires, endeavor to liberate all the Arab territories occupied by the Zionist entity, and establish everlasting peace in the region. TASS added that it is now clear that the United States is again trying to exploit the tense situation around Lebanon in order to realize its strategic interests in the region.

U.S. Naval Activity Noted

JN192306 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2230 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Beirut — The captain of the hijacked U.S. plane, which is still parked at Beirut International Airport, has appealed to the U.S. Administration to not make any military attempt, because this will endanger the lives of the hostages. Reports citing an ABC interview with Captain John Testrake from the plane's cockpit say that all the hostages are well, and that he does not encourage any military move to end the plane's crisis.

These reports coincide with the U.S. naval armada entering waters close to Lebanon. The U.S. aircraft carrier *Nimitz*, the destroyer (*Sear*), the cruiser *South Carolina*, and other vessels and landing ships carrying 1,800 Marines have also headed for Lebanon.

U.S. Moves; Algerian Initiative

JN191646 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Beirut — The hijacked U.S. airliner is still parked at Beirut International Airport. Meanwhile, contacts are continuing to meet the hijackers' demand that aproximately 800 Lebanese detainees be released from Israeli prisons.

In Nicosia, the Cypriot Government has announced that it will not allow Larnaca Airport to be used for launching a military operation to release the passengers in the hijacked U.S. plane. AFP cited a spokesman for the Cypriot Government as saying in a news conference today that Cyprus will not allow any foreign force to use Larnaca Airport for military purposes or operations. AFP pointed out that the Cypriot Government's announcement comes after some reports said that Delta, the U.S. special unit that is in the region, might use a certain base in Cyprus to launch an operation aimed at releasing the U.S. hostages. AFP added that the U.S. Government refuses to make any comment on the moves of the U.S. Delta force. Likewise, the British Government does not give any information about this issue.

Reports have said that the aforementioned U.S. force is stationed at the British air base in Akrotiri on the western coast of Cyprus. Observers think that the United States is using the hijacked plane issue as a pretext for achieving its strategic ambitions in the Middle East.

In another development, Algeria yesterday proposed a peaceful initiative aimed at settling the issue of the U.S. hostages. Reports have cited today's issue of the Abu Dhabi newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* as saying that the plan was submitted to Amal movement leader Nabih Birri by the Algerian ambassador in Beirut.

Citing sources in Beirut, the newspaper has explained that the plan, which is approved by Washington, calls for releasing the U.S. hostages and for permitting the plane to leave Beirut Airport if the United States makes a definite promise that Israel would later release all the Lebanese detainees in Israeli prisons within a fixed timespan.

TISHRIN on Damascus' Role To End Camp Fighting

JN200628 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Press review]

[Excerpt] In its "Behind the News" column, the newspaper *TISHRIN* writes on Syria's basic role in ending the fighting among the sons of the one rank in Lebanon. The paper says: Due to its firm, clear principled policy, our country has been able to pursue a vanguard role within the framework of serving the supreme interest of Lebanon and the Arab nation, especially since the imperialist-Zionist course runs into the framework of working to abort everything that returns cohesion to the Lebanese. The political statement by the National Democratic Front and the Amal movement and, later, the reconciliation agreement among the National Democratic Front and the Amal movement and the Palestine National Salvation Front have constituted an appropriate atmosphere in which to abort all enemy conspiracies, especially since the statement, and later the agreement, laid the first brick for marching onto the path of national unity and for the return of cohesion to the sons of the one national rank.

The paper adds: A look at what is taking place now in the Lebanese arena clearly affirms that the conspiracy of 'Arafat's clique has been aborted, and that the national Lebanese and Palestinian forces have realized that this treacherous, deviationist clique seeks to use Lebanese and Palestinian blood as fuel to continue its capitulationist course, which it crystallized in the Husayn-'Arafat agreement and, later, in the endeavors to implement the second phase of the Camp David accords.

With the help of the national Lebanese and Palestinian forces, Syria managed to abort the conspiracy of 'Arafat and his clique and to lay down a firm basis for the national reconciliation agreement so as to stop the sedition in an inevitable step to guarantee Beirut's national security and consequently Lebanon's national security.

Thus, it is clear that Lebanon, whose parties and groups have adopted the Syrian option, is ready to continue this march to achieve all its objectives, especially since this option has proved to be the only means to place Lebanon on the path to salvation, which has become a national, pan-Arab, and international requirement.

Continued Reaction to TWA Airliner Hijacking

Rabin Reiterates Stand

TA200832 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 20 Jun 85 pp 1, 8

[Report on interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by Yosef Harif, 'Oded Granot, Ya'aqov Erez, Sheri Robert, Shefi Gabay, Refa'el Mann, and Tamar Golan on 19 June — place not given]

[Text] "As long as the Americans do not ask Israel in the most explicit and formal manner to release the Shi'ite detainees to enable the release of the TWA airplane hostages in Lebanon, I will not lend a hand to releasing the Shi'ites held in Israel," Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin told *MA'ARIV* yesterday.

The defense minister noted that although official circles in Washington keep reiterating the principle that there should be no capitulation to the terrorists' blackmail and that the administration does not plan to appeal on this issue to "other countries" to do something contravening this principle, there are also people in the United States who want to put the indirect pressure of public opinion on Israel to persuade it to release the Shi'ite detainees.

The defense minister added that those U.S. circles, sometimes unidentified, are trying to portray the TWA airplane and its hijacked passengers as "an Israeli problem." The suggestions that Israel had in any event been about to release the Shi'ites are designed to strengthen the tendency of the administration to rid itself of the need to make an authoritative appeal to Israel.

"Circles in Washington want to be the 'beautiful people' while we, the Israelis, are those who give in to terror. This will not work," Rabin said.

Minister Rabin said that although Israel had planned to release the Shi'ites held at the 'Atlit detention camp, the intention had been to release them in order to moderate the Shi'ites in southern Lebanon.

Bar-Lev: Hijacking U.S. Problem

TA191725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Report on interview with Hayim Bar-Lev, minister of police affairs, by correspondent Gershon Meller in Shefar'am; date not given — passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The question of whether Israel can refuse a U.S. request to release the Shi'ite detainees is hypothetical, Police Affairs Minister Hayim Bar-Lev has said. To this day Israel has not received any request to release the Shi'ite detainees. The United States has also stated that it does not intend to request this. The plane is a U.S. plane, the hostages are U.S. citizens, and the entire matter is the problem of the United States. This was said by the minister to our correspondent Gershon Meller at a ceremony marking the end of a police officers' course in the policemen's school in Shefar'am.

[Meller] Police Affairs Minister Hayim Bar-Lev does not think Israel is more liable to blackmail by the terrorists as a result of the latest prisoner exchange deal.

[Bar-Lev] "In Israel, we have quite often come up against a situation in which our people were held hostage and were exposed to danger and when no way was found to release them by a military action, the Israeli Governments considered, entered into negotiations, and released terrorists in order to rescue the Israelis. From this aspect, the latest exchanges should not be regarded as any change of line or precedent leading to another wave of blackmail attempts, using hostages."

[Meller] The minister thinks the hijacking is the affair of the United States. The negative effect on public opinion of Israel's refusal to release the Shi'ite prisoners in exchange for the hostages should not push the Israeli Government into making a decision before any request has been received from the United States.

[Bar-Lev] "The question of the Lebanese detainees — those terrorists — here, is not connected with that plane. It has nothing to do with it. That plane is a U.S. plane and the passengers are U.S. citizens and it did not take off from Israel, it is not parked in Israel, and it is not our affair. It has nothing to do with all our problems."

Foreign Ministry on Detainees

TA191736 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Efforts to end the Beirut hostage crisis remained deadlocked this evening. Today Israel indirectly broke its silence on the affair by issuing a statement saying the Shi'ite detainees were being held in Israel in accordance with international law. Dan Eisenberg reports:

[Begin recording] The Israeli statement follows reports that the United States asked the International Red Cross [IRC] to negotiate with Israel. According to one report the United States asked the IRC to negotiate the release of the Shi'ite detainees. According to another Washington asked the IRC to examine the status of the Shi'ite detainees being held by Israel. For its part the IRC has refused to comply with the American request because the United States and Israel maintain direct and permanent diplomatic relations. In Jerusalem today, the Foreign Ministry issued a statement defending the detention of the 700 Shi'ites as being in accordance with international law. The Shi'ites were arrested in accordance with Article 78 of the 4th Geneva Convention, the statement says, and transferred to Israel according to Article 49 which reads: The occupying power may undertake total or partial evacuation of a given area if the security of the population or imperative military reasons so demand. Such evacuation may not involve the displacement of protected persons outside the bounds of the occupied territory except when for material reasons it is impossible to avoid such displacement. Persons thus evacuated shall be transferred back to their home as soon as hostilities in the area in question have ceased. The statement goes on to say that 500 detainees have already been transferred back to their home and the rest will be as soon as the conditions in southern

Lebanon enable the IDF to do so. Almost half the remaining detainees were to have been released on the day of the final Israeli withdrawal from south Lebanon, but the move was cancelled at the last moment. [End recording]

Imam 'Ali Organization

TA191814 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] An extremist Shi'ite organization has threatened to kill Shi'ite Amal leader Nabih Birri if he doesn't order his militia men out of Beirut within 24 hours. Two days ago, members of the extremist group, which calls itself the Imam 'Ali Organization, blew up a booby trapped car outside Birri's house. Now the group is threatening to blow up the house if he does not accede to their demand. Voice of Israel monitor Mikha'el Gurdus says it seems that members of the group are responsible for the TWA hijacking.

DAVAR, POST View U.S. Position

TA200356 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0330 GMT 20 Jun 85

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *DAVAR* writes that strangely enough, a considerable part of the U.S. public has reached the conclusion that Israel has not extended the necessary assistance to the United States to secure the release of the TWA hostages through the release of the Shi'ite detainees; these detainees, according to Israel's declared policy, were going to be released in any event. This may be another Israeli failure in the public relations sphere, because Israel would undoubtedly have complied and will comply with an official, even if not public, U.S. appeal on this issue. The Syrians can influence the Shi'ites, the Soviets can influence the Syrians, and the United States can surely influence the Soviets on this issue, as the Soviet Union is also opposed to aviation terror. Israel cannot influence matters; it can only help the United States in meeting the hijackers' conditions, but the decision on this is American and must be made in Washington, not in Jerusalem.

THE JERUSALEM POST writes that one can assume that the United States will cease to insist on formalities regarding the hijacked plane, will waive its honor, and will dirty its hands in the murky waters of compromise, as there is no other way of cutting off the road leading from Beirut to 'Atlit. The time will later come to determine a new, reliable, and coordinated strategy for the war against terror.

Commentary Examines Positions

TA191008 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 Jun 85 p 9

[Commentary by Gid'on Samet: "The Frustrated"]

[Text] Israel and the United States have been playing cat and mouse since last weekend. The U.S. Administration has refrained from asking Israel to release the Shi'ite detainees lest it be seen as capitulating to terrorism. Israel is justifiably waiting for an official appeal at the highest level before making a decision. This is an unprecedented situation between close friends which stems from the special circumstances of the hijacking. However, this is also an encounter reflecting the frustrations of both countries which over the years have lost a great deal of their deterrent power and which are once bitten, twice shy.

Israel's curtailed ability to act against terrorism from a position of strength not only stems from the prisoner exchange deal but also from the heavy burden of all our failures in the Lebanese war. After all, one could say that 3 years ago Israel also took a serious gamble when it carried out a mass rescue operation in which the IDF was sent to liberate an entire country from its PLO hijackers. Despite the predictable high number of casualties, Israel was not deterred. Israel was then still prepared to entangle itself in a military and political adventure, but that was not the case with Washington. Washington was then in the same position Israel finds itself today after its own Vietnam and its own humiliating prisoner exchange. The U.S. hostages came back from Tehran on the day of Reagan's inauguration (they were released in exchange for the release of Iranian funds deposited in U.S. banks) as a symbol of the administration's failure to rescue them through other means. U.S. military pride had earlier been crushed in an embarrassing operation in the Iranian desert. Since then Washington has been haunted by the nightmare of its weakness in the struggle against terrorism.

In the spring of 1982 Israel was still entertaining illusions of strength and that is why the United States was then playing a game with Israel that is exactly the opposite of the one it is playing now. Then as well the United States did not clearly tell Israel what it expects of it in Lebanon; Washington was already then very susceptible to criticism over engaging in a military adventure, but it hinted that it would feel at ease with a demonstration of our strength. Today, when its deterrent is just as impaired as ours, Washington is hinting that we should be prepared to demonstrate our weakness by releasing the Shi'ite terrorists at the right time while we, due to our own traumas, obviously refuse to volunteer.

Even if the President had been prepared to carry out a high risk operation against the Shi'ite hijackers to buoy up his country's pride, the chances of such a move plummeted from the moment the hostages were dispersed throughout Beirut. What the United States has been doing, not for the first time since its military options declined, is to play poker without cards or with cards belonging to another. It says that it will not give in to the hijackers and that it will make no deals with them, as White House communiques report. Regrettably enough, however, it cannot make good on its declarations. Conservative U.S. experts and former administration officials (Kissinger, as usual) have expressed their belief that the United States will ultimately overcome its feebleness and do "something," or they have demanded that something be done but could not say how to go about it. However, these are merely illusory hopes that America will regain its ability to use its power.

Since the hands of both the big superpower and the small superpower are tied, they can do nothing but rely on each other's weakness in the present situation. Israel's weakness lies in the fact that not too long ago it traded over 1,000 detainees in

exchange for a few prisoners, and its weakness vis-a-vis the United States lies in the fact that it has been increasingly feeding off its friend's coffers. Although it is not prepared to say as much, Washington expects us to rescue it from this mess by conducting another exchange deal since we had planned to release the detainees in any event. The weakness of the United States lies in the fact that its own citizens are the ones who are in trouble and it is very keen to release them despite all the manifestations of national pride. That is why in private meetings Israeli ministers can afford to use blunt and ornate words to describe the nature of the request Washington would have to make before Israel agrees to discuss it.

It is easy to understand the bitterness concealed in those private statements. The United States is, as it were, trying to latch onto Israel's weaker position on the issue of the hijacked plane. Despite its statements and against its will, one may already assume that the United States is prepared to give in to the hijackers but it would rather have this unpleasantness fall to Jerusalem and let the Red Cross be the executor of this shameful transaction. We cannot afford this generosity. Indeed, if there is no way the two friends can use force, they should at least equally share the demonstration of weakness: One should ask and the other should agree to capitulate to the terrorists.

This is not just a question of the relationship between the two countries. Had the circumstances of the last few years not been as bad as they were for us, we would have probably done the United States a favor in exchange for all the good services it has provided us with. However, domestically speaking, this is also not a simple matter. In a provocative demonstration held by Gush Emunim this week, there were calls to burn (Israeli television), to fire (the attorney general), to arrest (the released terrorists), and to release (the detained Jewish underground members) along with a call which may have been the most dangerous of all: to restore nation's lost pride.

A society which increasingly bemoans its lost pride is also a society which will yearn for anybody who promises, even if those promises are false, to restore it. The prisoner exchange deal was the fuel that ignited that flame. If Israel releases the Shi'ite detainees without making perfectly clear that it is heeding an eager U.S. request the feeling of lost pride will increase. We should refrain from getting involved in such a situation. In this case the United States can afford more than us to forego its pride if it does not have the means to keep it as it would like to.

Peres, Shamir Positions on Tabah Detailed

TA191044 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1000 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel]

[Text] It seems that Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir have lengthened by another few days the slow fuse attached to the new coalition crisis. It is true that this morning we reported that today the prime minister would make the last attempt to reach agreement with his deputy. However, after their conversation it turned out that there will be further meetings and further attempts to bridge the gap between the government components. Peres and Shamir have not budged from their original positions. The prime minister explained that maintaining the status quo, without making a decision on transferring the Tabah problem to arbitration, would mean general paralysis in the political field and especially in the peace process — an unacceptable paralysis. For his part, the foreign minister said the Tabah dispute should be transferred to a conciliatory stage, and there should be no surrender to the Egyptian demand for arbitration. Shamir repeated the explanatory line taken over the past 24 hours by the Likud spokesmen: The Tabah problem should be reduced to its original dimensions; the government should devote most of its efforts to the economic issue; there is no special urgency attached to solving the issue of the disputed area.

As for the economic issue, Mr Peres said a general recruitment of all the coalition components was indeed required, and he recalled that currently there was no common effort of this sort. In reaction to the criticism of Peres' functioning in the economic sphere, senior Alignment sources told us today that the Likud has no right to criticize, in view of the economic catastrophe it has caused over the past few years.

During their meeting, the two men were restrained. No threats were heard about disbanding the coalition and it was decided that they would meet again within a few days in order to reach agreements. Shim'on Peres emphasized the need for a rapid decision. It appears that the prime minister will take advantage of the lull to examine all the political courses available for bringing the Cabinet to approve the transfer of Tabah to international arbitration. As we have been saying constantly over the past few days, if he does not succeed in reaching a decision on arbitration, it will be clear to the prime minister that he is incapable of action in the political field.

Likud Condition for 'Softening' Position on Tabah

TA200742 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 20 Jun 85 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] The Likud leaders will soften their position on the Tabah issue if the Egyptians provide guarantees for the implementation of all the normalization agreements. It has been learned that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir recently voiced his apprehension that if Israel should agree to submit the matter to arbitration, Egypt would not appoint an ambassador to Tel Aviv and would "make Israel a laughing stock" by promoting Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni to the status of ambassador. The Foreign Ministry argues that there have been several indications of such an intention.

Liaison Officers Tighten Supervision of ASL

TA200516 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Israeli liaison officers have tightened their supervision over the south Lebanese army [SLA] in an attempt to prevent clashes between the SLA and UNIFIL, the United Nations force. Irish leaders have complained about these incidents to Israel's Presi-

dent Hayim Herzog during his current visit to Dublin. Ireland has a contingent in UNIFIL.

Iranian Embassy in Syria 'Behind' Shi'ite Terrorism

TA200739 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 20 Jun 85 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Ze'ev Schiff]

[Text] The Iranian Embassy in Damascus is the "brain" behind Shi'ite terrorism in Lebanon, including the airplane hijackings, and it supplies extremist elements with the equipment, funds, and religious inspiration needed for their actions — according to reliable sources following the activities of extremist groups within the Shi'ite community and their terrorist operations.

According to these sources, the Iranian Embassy in Damascus provides the terrorist groups with logistical support, including weapons and explosives, as well as funds for their terrorist activities. Embassy staff members also give advice on the planning of special terrorist operations.

Moda'i, Qeysar Discuss Economic Problems

TA200624 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 20 Jun 85 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] No new package deal will follow the present one at the end of July, Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i said yesterday. He hinted at new economic steps to be taken at the end of the package deal, but did not elaborate.

Interviewed on Israel Television's Moqed Programme, Moda'i forecast that "the government will regain its position of economic leadership. We will continue to strive for an understanding with the package deal partners, but the government will take the decisions without giving package partners veto rights."

He said that there will be no large devaluation, but that nevertheless the public would have to bear the burden of economic recovery.

Speaking earlier in the day in Beersheba, Histadrut Secretary General Yisra'el Qeysar said the economy was facing disaster. The dangers facing the economy could be compared to those threatening the country's security during the Yom Kippur War in 1973, Qeysar said. Qeysar described the economy as anarchic and said there would be no improvement until there was dialogue between all the sides involved. The government, he said, would not be able to solve anything in its present state, despite the breadth of the coalition.

Treasury Concerned Over Delayed U.S. Aid

TA200623 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 20 Jun 85 p 2

[Report by Avi Temkin]

[Excerpt] Technical problems dealying the processing of the U.S. emergency aid package to Israel could lead to a $250 million to $300m. drop in Israel's foreign currency reserves. This prospect is causing deep concern at the Treasury and the Bank of Israel, where it is feared that Israel's credit rating abroad may be damaged.

According to reliable sources, the Finace Ministry was this month counting on receiving first disbursement of the $1.5 billion in U.S. emergency aid. This money would have offset a large repayment of a long-term debt to the U.S. government maturing this month.

Now the Treasury has learned that the money will not arrive this month, and therefore has been trying to raise short-term loans abroad to reduce the drop in reserves the repayment will cause.

The reason for the delay is technical — Congress will not be able to approve the aid package before next month — but the Treasury fears that a large reserve drop might be misunderstood both locally and abroad. While the reserves will fall this month they will rise again in July, in accordance with the timing of the supplementary aid disbursements.

At the Treasury, this month and next are being referred to as "black months", when the economic crisis may reach critical proportions. The ministry estimates that the inflation rate this month will be 20 percent or more, and that the current wave of strikes will be intensified if no clear solution to the major problems created by the package deal is found.

It is also feared that this month's monetary injection will be large in view of the large amounts being withdrawn from saving schemes and the large-scale cashing of government bonds.

In the Cabinet and the Treasury there are great differences of opinion as to the best way to deal with the crisis situation. One part of the economic leadership favours a comprehensive stabilization plan, which could include a devaluation and a large reduction in export subsidies and import restrictions, followed by a wage-price freeze and the fixing of the exchange rate, and perhaps even taxing or partially limiting the financial assets in the hands of the public.

A second group of ministers and top officials wants to continue with the present gradual approach along a path of budget cuts, "controlled" inflation and wage and price controls.

Economics Minister Gad Ya'aqobi yesterday sharply attacked what he called "the misleading advice of those who think that devaluation and hurting the public's savings constitutes an economic programme."

Swedish Immigration Minister Arrives for Visit

TA200626 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 20 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Sweden's Minister of Immigration Anita Garvin has arrived for a visit — the first Swedish minister to visit Israel since the Lebanon war broke out in June 1982.

Garvin is the guest of Absorption Minister Ya'aqov Tzur and of the Foreign Ministry. The Swedish minister is to study the absorption of Ethiopian immigrants at the Mevassaeret Ziyyon Absorption Centre.

Garvin, known as a friend of Israel, has been active in the struggle for Soviet Jewry, and has visited Israel several times.

100 Ethiopian Families To Settle in W. Bank

TA190820 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 Jun 85 p 8

[Report by Gid'on Alon]

[Excerpt] The Construction and Housing Ministry is preparing lodging for some 100 Ethiopian immigrant families in settlements in Judaea and Samaria which have agreed to help in their social integration. This was officially confirmed this week by Deputy Prime Minister and Construction and Housing Minister David Levi, in response to a verbal interpellation in the Knesset by Knesset Member David Liba'i.

This decision contravenes the promise given at the time to the U.S. Administration that the Ethiopian Jews who had arrived in Israel in the framework of the mass rescue operation (Operation Moses) would not be lodged in settlements beyond the Green Line, as the Americans object to the transfer of aid, extended by the U.S. Administration, and tax-exempt emergency funds, collected by the leaders of the Jewish communities for the absorption of the Ethiopian immigrants, to settlements beyond the Green Line. Several dozen Ethiopian immigrant families have so far been lodged in Qiryat Arba'. Some 54 housing units in Qiryat Arba', allocated by the Construction and Housing Ministry, serve as an absorption center. The ministry also plans to allocate 70 houses in Ma'ale Adummim and 20 houses in Giv'at Ze'ev and Qazrin on the Golan Heights for the Ethiopian immigrants.

ALGERIA

AL-SHA'B Views U.S. President's Athens Travel Warning

LD201102 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Algiers, 20 Jun (APS) — *AL-SHA'B* wrote a commentary this morning in its column "Opinion" entitled "The Allegations and the Truth" concerning the diverting of the American plane and the pressures of the American President. It said:

It seems that the American White House has found in the issue of the diverted plane something that can be exploited in its policy of exerting pressure. Ronald Reagan, the American President, has called on U.S. travelers not to use Athens airport, for what he called a lack of security. The truth, which the American President has concealed, is that he is not concerned with the safety of his citizens. His alleged concern contradicts his stance on the issue of the hostages in Beirut. He has done nothing to secure their release while pointing his finger at Tel Aviv, hoping Tel Aviv will fulfill the conditions that would allow the American passengers to return to their country.

AL-SHA'B went on to say: The issue of the lack of the security at Athens airport, which the White House officials are trying to raise, is a fabricated one without foundation. The proof of this is that the bulk of airplane diversions is carried out from American and European airports rather than from Athens. The rarity of diversions from Athens confirms the soundness of the security measures taken at its airport, despite Uncle Sam's allegations.

The truth behind these accusations, which the American authorites are concealing and has nothing to do with any concern for the safety of U.S. passengers, is those authorities' effort to harm the existing good relations between the Arab world and Greece, the special place enjoyed by the Arab people with the Greek people, and the Arab people's affection for the Greek people.

AL-SHA'B added: There is another side to this suspect claim and to this alleged concern for the safety of the passengers. It is revenge on the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK] government, which has secured total independence from American supremacy and has placed itself and its stances in the service of the supreme interests of the Greek people, especially regarding the American presence in the country.

The courageous posture has not been digested by the American Administration, and for this reason it is trying to excert pressure on the Greek Government, especially this summer when Athens is expecting a huge number of tourists, especially from the United States.

Thus, there is no need for the American authorities to conceal their goals, which are simply to deal an economic blow to the PASOK government by banning air travel and preventing tourists from going there and, at the same time, to make the Greeks sensitive about Arab travelers.

LIBYA

U.S. Reportedly 'Massing' Fleet Off Lebanese Coast

LD191844 Tripoli JANA in English 1758 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Beirut, Shawal 2, June 19 JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The U.S. Government plans an aggression on the Lebanese people by massing its fleets opposite the Lebanese shores.

News confirmed that a huge armada of Americans war ships advance towards the Lebanese coasts at full speed. This armada is spear headed by the nuclear aircraft carrier *Nimitz* and the cruiser *South Carolina*.

News also reported the rocket launcher destroyer *Kidd* was roaming the seas around Beirut. Reports pointed out that the helicopter carrier *Saipan* has left Bani Dorm port while another two landing ships with 1,800 Marines on board are heading towards Lebanon from Gibraltar.

The U.S. Government is trying to take the chance and manipulate the hijacking of an American jet incident to concentrate its presence in the Mediterranean Sea and threaten the Lebanese people with the use of American fleets.

Algerian, Tunisian Presidents' U.S. Visits Examined

LD191906 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The official in charge of Arab Maghreb affairs in the White House yesterday told journalists that the visit of the President of Tunisia Habib Bourguiba directly after the visit of the President of Algeria Chadli Bendjedid is, as he said, to create a balance in the region, especially after the signing of the unity agreement between Morocco and the Jamahiriyah.

We are wondering: What is America's connection with what it called creating a balance inside the Arab Maghreb region? Has America become one of the Arab Maghreb countries, concerned about creating a balance in it? The balance will be created by the Arabs themselves and among themselves; this has no connection with America. The unionist steps which America considers an imbalance in the region are the desired steps. We in the Jamahiriyah are proceeding toward achieving it so that the Arab homeland is liberated from the occupying Zionists and the imperialist invaders, and so that one strong Arab state from the ocean to the Gulf is established on the ruins of the midget entities.

We warn America that we will put her in her place and will put her nose in the mud if it tries to get close to, interfere in, or harm the security of the Arab homeland and the future of the Arab nation. This declaration by the American Government comes as a continuation of the policy of hegemony and blackmail and of spreading colonial influence by America over the Arab homeland.

On the other hand AFP has reported, quoting an American official, that the talks between Reagan and Bourguiba will

concentrate on what it called (?the security) of the Maghreb and Tunisia in the face of the alleged Libyan threats.

The allegations of the American Government about the existence of a Libyan threat to Tunisia deserve mocking and ridicule. Libya has absolutely no thoughts of interfering in Tunisia's affairs; on the contrary, Libya hopes for unity to be realized between the two sister countries, which is bound to strengthen the Arab nation in its battle against Zionism and imperialism. It is very obvious that this American attempt, which is nothing new in the Washington terrorist record, indicates that American imperialism is fishing in troubled waters and is injecting venom among the Arab brothers in an attempt to weaken the Arab nation and to prevent any reconciliation among the brothers, because this is bound to threaten America's interests and spoil its hostile schemes in the Arab region.

MAURITANIA

Foreign Minister Returns From Rabat 17 Jun

AB181158 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation [CMSN] and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, yesterday returned to Nouakchott from Rabat where he delivered a message from Colonel Maaouyia Sid'Ahmed Ould Taya, CMSN chairman and head of state, to His Majesty Hassan II, king of Morocco. During his visit Lt Col Minnih held rounds of talks with his Moroccan counterpart on ways and means to strengthen the relations existing between the two sister countries.

MOROCCO

Envoys To Deliver Messages To Arab Leaders

NC191634 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Rabat, 19 Jun (MENA) — MENA has learned that over the next few days, Moroccan envoys will visit the Arab countries to deliver messages to their leaders from King Hasan II. The messages are concerning the Arab summit called for by Morocco. MENA has also learned that Morocco has already begun preparations to host the extraordinary summit, expected to be held in Fes. Meanwhile, Morocco has demanded the postponement of the Arab League Council meeting, scheduled for 24 June, until 27 June. The postponement is to allow more consultations among the Arab countries on issues that will be discussed at the council meeting and at the Arab summit.

SUDAN

Liberation Front Issues Statement on South

JN191450 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Jun (SUNA) — The Sudanese Liberation Front has asserted that solving the issue of the south can be achieved by implementing the Addis Ababa agreement and abrogating the spirit of the Republican Decree No 1 aimed at establishing three governments in the south. In a statement issued today, 'Uthman Ibrahim Ahmad al-Tawil, founder and leader of the Sudanese Liberation Front, asserted that the presence of three governments in the south would obstruct negotiations and dialogue. This is because Decree No 1 is legally annulled, but applied practically — a matter which is contrary to the Addis Ababa agreement. The statement urges the transitional government to face the problem of the south without looking at the political bargains of some parties, and to take Sudan's interests into consideration.

Radio SPLA Reports Encounter With 'Enemy' Platoons

LD181632 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Five enemy soldiers were killed recently when a Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA] patrol from Zindiyyah Battalion engaged two enemy platoons which had left (Poktup), Kilo 215 army post to loot citizens, cattle, and Dhurah (Eorghum). This was disclosed to Radio SPLA by its correspondent at the headquarters of Zindiyyah Battalion deployed in southern Upper Nile and Equatoria administrative area. The encounter in which an unspecified number of enemy soldiers were also wounded lasted for two full hours before the enemy finally gave up and fled back to its barracks. According to our correspondent, the enemy at (Poktup) was forced by hunger to leave its position in search of food which it could no longer get because the citizens in the surrounding areas were avoiding the army barracks.

Correction to SPLA Troops Report to Units

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "SPLA Troops Report Back to Units on Garang's Orders," published in the 19 June Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page Q 5, second paragraph, third line:

...by the SPLA-SPLM leader, Colonel Dr... (deleting editorial notation and changing "Socialist People's Liberation Movement" to "SPLM").

TUNISIA

'Historic' Reagan-Bourguiba Meeting Noted

LD190055 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Yesterday President Habib Bourguiba began his official working visit to the United States. He had a talk with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. We now contact the Tunisian radio and TV correspondent, Mohamed Raouf Yaeish, to tell us about the meaning of this important meeting between the two presidents, Bourguiba and Reagan.

[Yaeish] Brothers and sisters in Tunisia, peace be uponyou and greetings from Washington. Mohamed Raouf Yaeish is talking to you.

Today the federal capital, Washington, celebrated the historic meeting that brought together in the White House President Habib Bourguiba and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. This event occurred at the same time with the beginning of the supreme combatant's official visit to the United States.

Then came the historic meeting between Bourguiba and Reagan in the Oval Office. The warmth of the official reception with which the U.S. President met the dean of the Arab and African leaders reflects the special status of Bourguiba's Tunisia for this country and its President. [Words indistinct] The meeting was attended from the Tunisian side by messrs Habib Bourguiba Jr, the special adviser to the President; Beji Caid Essebsi, the minister of foreign affairs; and Habib Ben Yahia, the Tunisian ambassador to Washington. The meeting was attended from the American side by Messrs George Bush, the vice president; George Shultz, the secretary of state; Caspar Weinberger, the secretary of Defense; and Peter Sebastian, the U.S. ambassador to Tunisia.

The talks were conducted in an extremely amicable atmosphere, were frank and fruitful, and were characterized by a spirit of mutual understanding and respect that is the basis of the positive and amicable relations between the two friendly countries.

The meeting also underlined the strength of the relations between Tunisia and the United States and the political will of the two countries to preserve these relations in their (?excellent status), to consolidate them in all fields of cooperation, and to also explore the possibilities of consolidating bilateral relations and deepening and diversifying the cooperation in all fields.

The two heads of states exchanged views about the most important current issues.

After the official talks, the two presidents, Habib Bourguiba and Ronald Reagan, gave two statements to the press. President Habib Bourguiba stressed that his visit to the United States has great significance and underlines again the amicable relations that have existed for a long time between Tunisia and the United States. He also expressed his thanks to President Reagan for the warm reception that he and the accompanying delegation have received since their arrival in Washington. The president mentioned that he and the U.S. President analyzed the course of bilateral relations, that they expressed their satisfaction with the positive development of these relations, and that they agreed to consolidate and diversify them. The two presidents also reviewed the international and regional issues of joint interest, especially the situation in the regions of the Arab Maghreb, Middle East, Africa, and the Mediterranean. The supreme combatant said he discussed in particular with President Ronald Reagan the Palestinian-Israeli conflict that has existed since 1935. He called on the two concerned parties to be realistic and to accept the international legitimacy as a basis for solving the conflict. Twenty years have passed and he is still convinced that this (?acceptance) remains the honorable means for [word indistinct]. President Bourguiba added that the Arab nation, supported this idea during the Fes summit, and now the Israeli side has to accept the choice of the realistic and (?logical) policy. The supreme combatant stressed that Tunisia will support any peace initiative that the Palestinians consider to be suitable for restoring their legitimate rights and establishing a just and permanent peace in the Middle East region. The president pointed out the congruency of the views between the two sides concerning the majority of the issues, and he expressed his pleasure with what he feels to be President Reagan's sincere intention to work toward easing tension and promoting peace and security in the world. In this vein, he said that he has taken the opportunity to remind the U.S. President of the basic and permanent principles of Tunisian foreign policy, which rely on dialogue, peaceful coexistence [word indistinct], the support of peace and stability in the world, and the support of just causes. [Words indistinct] the supreme combatant to the U.S. President a message of friendship and appreciation from the Tunisian people to the American people.

In turn, President Reagan made a speech [words indistinct] in which he expressed in particular his pleasure at exchanging views with President Bourguiba.

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Claims Moroccan Troops 'Routed'

LD200838 Paris International Service in French 0800 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] In the Western Sahara, the Polisario Front says it routed the Moroccan troops on Friday in (Lefka). The Moroccan side is reported to have sufferred 141 dead and 165 injured.

SOMALIA

Libyan People's Congress Secretary General Arrives

EA191709 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1117 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] The secretary general of the Libyan General People's Congress, Mr Muftah al-'Usta 'Umar, and his delegation arrived in the country today for a brief visit. At a press conference at the airport VIP lounge, Mr Muftah said he had brought a message for the Somali Democratic Republic president, Challe Muhammad Siad Barre, from the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The secretary general added that his visit was in line with visits to a number of other Arab countries, where he delivered similar messages to their respective leaders. He went on to say that his visit to Somalia marked the end of his tour.

They were met at the airport by the Somali Democratic Republic minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Mohamed Ali Hamud, and the director of protocol in the ministry, Challe Abdi Haji Ahmad Liban.

Radio Halgan Notes Defections From Government Forces

EA192024 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Defections by Siad soldiers to various bases are on the increase. Accompanied by civilians and their families, they are arriving at the liberation movements bases. Latest reports from Khalid bin al-Walid base of the Somali National Movement, SNM, says more than 500 armed defectors arrived at the SNM's bases in Bakol and Gedo during the past 2 weeks.

The reports add that thousands of nomadic families have also fled from the brutal rule of the Siad regime and are arriving daily at the movement's bases. The defection follows a mutiny in the 60th Division of the clique's forces, which was triggered off by the regime's intolerable measures against nomads, farmers, and town dwellers.

The conscription of students and youths is another element which is causing the mass exodus. It is reliably believed that the military offensive the regime launched against nomads in March in Durey, Bakol Region, caused the clique embarassment, because the nomads bravely countered it. This too has contributed largely to the current defections.

TANZANIA

Planning Minister Describes Economic Difficulties

EA141308 Dakar PANA in English 1028 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 14 June (SHIHATA/PANA) — Tanzania's economy continued to face difficulties last year despite the introduction of a three-year structural adjustment plan (due to end on 30 June). The country's minister for planning and economic affairs, Professor Kighoma, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the failure of the plan was due to lack of foreign exchange to implement the programme. The government needed at least 1,2000 U.S. dollars each year to rehabilitate the economy. Presenting the economic survey for 1984/85 and the 1985/86 annual plan, the minister said despite the economic problems, agricultural output improved slightly in 1984 compared to previous year. Tanzania had imported only 179,839 tons of food compared to [words indistinct] last year after falling by eight point eight per cent in 1983, the minister said.

On foreign trade and balance of payments, Prof Malima said that real commodity exports fell to 401,800,000 US dollars last year compared to 412,000,000 dollars in 1983. He said although the output of the main cash crops like tobacco, cotton and cashew nuts increased, the price offered in the world market was low. The minister said the liberalization of trade last year helped to boost imports, with the value estimated at 34,800,000 US dollars compared to 34,100,000 US dollars in 1983.

UGANDA

Yugoslavia Donates Food for Drought Victims

EA141752 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Uganda has received food donation worth over 20 million shillings from Yugoslavia. The items, which have to be distributed to the drought stricken areas of Madi, Karamoja and Atiak in Gulu, include wheat flour, powdered milk, canned meat, canned fish, macarooni, rice and oat flakes. The Yugoslav ambassador to Uganda, Slavoljub Aleksic, handed over the items this morning to the minister of rehabilitation, Mr Masette-Kuuya at the ministry's HQ in Kampala. On behalf of the Government and the people of Uganda, the minister extended great appreciation to Yugoslavia for having being the first country to respond to Uganda's call to alleviate problems of food shortage to those parts of the country affected by drought. Ambassador Aleksic described the donation as a sign of the very good relationship existing between the two nonaligned countries.

CHAD

President Returns From Visit to Morocco

AB172134 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic has returned from his friendly and working visit to Morocco at the invitation of the Moroccan king, after a 48-hour stay. Cooperation between the two countries was discussed. What one notes from this visit is the role which Morocco can play in efforts to restore peace in Chad. Without delay, let us listen to our special correspondent Dennis Gele Kourtoua for more details:

Yes, during his stay in Rabat, President Hissein Habre, right from the 1st day of his visit, held political discussions lasting nearly 2 hours with His Majesty King Hassan II. There is no doubt that during his talks, President Hissein Habre informed King Hassan II of developments in the Chadian problem, of the steps embarked upon to solve it, and of the concrete achievements made by the government of the Third Republic since its advent on 7 June 1982.

The secrecy surrounding their talks was broken only this morning at Rabat airport where President Hissein Habre made this statement to impatient journalists who wanted to learn more about this visit:

[Begin recording] I have just paid a friendly and working visit to Morocco. This visit falls within the framework of the brotherly relations of friendship and cooperation between the Republic of Chad and Morocco. During my stay I held several talks with his majesty during which we discussed the problem of cooperation between our two countries. We also discussed African problems, international issues, and of course, we discussed the situation in Chad. I must tell you that these talks were extremely rich, deep, and very positive.

Our visit also enabled us to give new impetus to our bilateral relations. A draft agreement was signed between our two governments. This agreement will provide the legal framework for this cooperation.

I can tell you that I am totally satisfied with this visit which will remain fresh in my memory. I am convinced that this very positive visit will contribute to the development and to the future of the traditional relations between our two countries and peoples. I remind you that the Kingdom of Morocco, and in particular His Majesty King Hassan II, has always shown a keen interest in the Chadian problem [words indistinct] and I am very satisfied.

I would like to take the opportunity to express my pleasure with the warm welcome. Allow me to express to his majesty, to the Government, and to the brotherly people of Morocco my heartiest and warmest thanks. Certainly, God willing, I will come back to Morocco. [End recording]

GABON

Dos Santos Departs; Communique on Visit Issued

MB191842 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic, reaffirmed in Gabon yesterday the position of the People's Republic of Angola on Namibia's independence. He said that the only acceptable action is the application of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 on the issue. We note that Gabon's stand is similar to that of the People's Republic of Angola.

In a press communique issued at the end of the talks between Presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Omar Bongo, on the topic of southern Africa the two parties expressed their support for the liberation struggle of the Namibian and South African peoples, led by SWAPO and the ANC respectively, and condemned South Africa for attacks that it has been carrying out against Frontline countries. Recent attacks on the People's Republic of Angola in Cabinda and on Gaborone, the capital of Botswana, were most strongly condemned by the two heads of state, who called on South Africa to respect international resolutions on the Namibian question and establish a constructive dialogue with the South African black majority without delay. The installation of an interim government in Namibia contrary to all international decisions was also condemned during the talks.

On relations between Angola and Gabon, Presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Omar Bongo expressed their satisfaction with the manner in which they are being promoted. They agreed that the two countries should promote trade exchanges and ensure better conditions for equitable and balanced cooperation. They also approved the general consensus of the second session of the Angolan-Gabonese joint cooperation commission held in Libreville in May 1984.

President Omar Bongo was invited to visit the People's Republic of Angola on a date to be fixed later through diplomatic channels. Having concluded his visit to Gabon, the head of state left for Yamoussoukro, the political capital of the Ivory Coast, where he was also warmly welcomed.

RWANDA

Aid, Cooperation Agreement Signed With France

AB182039 Paris AFP in French 1209 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Kigali, 18 Jun (AFP) — The French Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC) is to provide Rwanda with Fr9 million of grants, according to the terms of three financial agreements signed in Kigali on Monday by French and Rwandan representatives. These agreements, signed by Francois Ngarukiyintwali, Rwandan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and by Robert Puissant, the French ambassador to Rwanda, are in addition to the Fr1 million agreement recently signed with France to set up a unit for the production of serum at the Ruhengeri hospital, in the north of the country.

The first of the 3 agreements (Fr5 million) is to cover the second financial phase of the rural development project in the northern Kigali region. An initial amount of Fr3 million has already been invested in this project. The second agreement, which is worth Fr3.5 million, is to finance a public health program in the Gisenyi prefecture, in northwestern Rwanda. The third agreement, worth Fr500,000, is to enable Rwanda to acquire electronic equipment for training personnel within the framework of the "national computerization plan."

Finally, the Rwandan minister also signed an agreement for a loan of Fr120 million with the deputy director general of the Central Fund and for Economic Cooperation [CCCE], Gilbert Mourre. This amount represents the CCCE's contribution toward the modernization of the electricity supply and distribution network in Rwanda.

ZAIRE

Rebels Launch Attack Near Moba 16-17 Jun

AB191533 Paris AFP in French 1509 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 19 Jun (AFP) — On Sunday night, Zairian rebels carried out an attack in the northeast of Shaba province (south of the country) near Moba, it was learned today in Kinshasa from diplomatic sources. The attack is reportedly much less important than the one launched in mid-November last year which resulted in the seizure of that 30,000-inhabitant town by the insurgents, according to the same sources which pointed out that the army has repelled the assailants and is in control of the situation. It was not immediately known whether there had been casualties. No official information was immediately available about the situation.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Grants Audience to PLO Representative

AB192225 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Summary from poor reception] "The president of Burkina Faso granted an audience this afternoon to 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad Abu Rabali, PLO ambassador to Mali and to our country, who brought a message from PLO leader 'Arafat to Comrade Thomas Sankara. The PLO envoy also briefed the president on the situation prevailing in Beirut and in southern Lebanon where Palestinians are persecuted by the Shi'ite Amal movement. This situation is continuing and is becoming more and more difficult for the people in the Palestinian camps. In view of this, our reporter Mathieu Bounkoungou, who interviewed 'Abd al-Rahim, asked him what steps the PLO has taken. This is his reply."

[Begin recording] [Rabali] The PLO has approached the Arab League and other friendly countries as well as the OAU to help stop the massacre of the innocent population. We once helped the Shi'ite Amal movement to resist Israel's invasion, but not so that they can attack us. Now we have been surprised.

"You know whose interests are served by these acts of aggression against the Palestinian people. It is the interests of the United States and Israel which directly seek the liquidation of the Palestinian resistance and its influence among the Arab people of the region. We hope all justice- and peace-loving forces, all brotherly and friendly countries, as well as all revolutionary forces in the world will prevail on the Syrian and Lebanese regimes so that such aggressions against our people are stopped. They want to disarm our people who are living in the camps; they want to humiliate them and then expel them from the region." This is the situation prevailing in our region.

[Boukoungou] The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee has said that "the United States must make a step forward in the search for peace in the Middle East" through the holding of an international conference. According to you, are there any chances for such a conference to be held?

[Rabali] "Of course, we cannot disregard the existence of the United States and its importance. It is a major world power." It must understand the problem of the Palestinian people "who want to return to their country to enjoy their inalienable right to self-determination, create an independent Palestinian state on its national territory, and live in peace. Our people have been suffering for over 30 years. There are attacks against our people every month or so whether by the Israeli or by certain Arab regimes. This happens repeatedly. We believe that the United States must understand the Palestinian reality, recognize the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It must also recognize the Palestinian people's right to create an independent state on its national territory. If the United States understands this situation, it should consent to the holding of an international conference to solve the Palestinian problem. We have called for an international conference to be attended by all parties interested in the Palestinian problem and the Middle East, as well as by all the permanent members of the Security Council. Since we do not trust the United States we cannot allow it alone to take care of our region. Any peace move must be endorsed by all the permanent members of the Security Council. The United States must also understand the willingness of the Palestinian people to achieve peace. If it does not understand this now, it will regret it later." [End recording]

CAPE VERDE

President Pereira Visits Bulgaria, Yugoslavia

For Sofia coverage of the visit to Bulgaria by President Aristides Maria Pereira, including his talks with Bulgarian head of party and state Todor Zhivkov, as well reportage on his 3-day visit to Yugoslavia, see the Bulgarian section on the 12 June Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and the Yugoslav section of the 13 June Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

GHANA

USSR Friendship Group Marks Anniversary of Ties

AB161228 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] The Ghana-Soviet Friendship Society yesterday held its 15th anniversary in Accra. The theme for the occasion was strengthening of cultural relations for national development, peace, and solidarity. Speaking at the function, a member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Mr Ebo Tawiah, emphasized that it is the responsibility of all genuine friendship societies in this country to foster solidarity with the world working class. This will speed up the elimination of political oppression, racial discrimination, and economic exploitation. He said all these organizations should be genuine platforms for the strengthening of relations between Ghana and the world community.

Mr Ebo Tawiah expressed disgust at some organizations in this country which style themselves as friendship associations or societies only to gratify themselves with crumbs from the exploiters' tables. By so doing, they care less about the nation's survival and progress; they have no interest in the struggle of our brothers in Namibia and South Africa. The PNDC members therefore, urged them to change their attitude. In line with the desire to increase and deepen Ghana's relations with the Soviet Union, Mr Ebo Tawiah expressed the hope that the two governments will arrive at a mutually beneficial agreement not only for the reactivation of abandoned projects but for the establishment of new ones.

The Soviet ambassador to Ghana, Mr V.M. Semenov, said the relations between the two countries will continue to grow with the celebration of successive anniversaries. He said these relations will also facilitate better understanding and strenghten the cultural ties between Ghana and the Soviet Union.

The president of the society, Dr Fritz Williams, announced that through exchange programs the society has received lecturers

and other professional to teach in Ghana. He appealed to the government to give a firm recognition of qualifications obtained by Ghanaians in the Soviet Union.

The chairman for the function, Mr John Ndebugre of the PNDC Secretariat, said such societies afford countries the opportunity to come together to learn and help themselves.

GUINEA

Agriculture Secretary Receives Soviet Official

AB142147 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Major Abraham Kabassan Keita, secretary of state for agriculture and animal husbandry, received Mr Kamalov, deputy minister of economy and finance of Uzbekistan, on Friday. Mr Kamalov arrived in Conakry yesterday, Thursday, to inspect the Monchon project. This major rice project is being implemented by technicians from Uzbekistan who are highly regarded in the field of land use.

During the talks, Maj Abraham Kabassan Keita underlined that the Monchon project has to serve as a living example of Guinea-USSR friendship. He also said that the Monchon project must be placed in the appropriate framework to concretely reflect cooperation between Guinea and the USSR. We must therefore do everything possible, he continued, to maintain regular contacts in order to ensure the full implementation of this meritable project which we have begun.

Mr Kamalov laid emphasis on the size of the Monchon project and on its importance for the USSR. He enumerated all the problems facing Soviet technicians at Monchon and said that it is necessary to revise the construction and assembling of (?structures) in order to speed up the work. Mr Kamalov is to visit various parts of the country to inspect all Soviet projects in Guinea.

One may note that the Monchon project includes the development and exploitation of 2,400 hectares of land at Kinissebi in the Boffa Prefecture. The project, which was set up in 1972, was reactivated after 3 April 1984.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Former Minister Sentenced for Corruption

AB181625 Paris AFP in English 1611 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Bissau, June 18 (AFP) — Former Guinea-Bissau Public Works Minister Manuel Saturnino Domingos da Costa, sacked in August 1983 over accusations of corruption, has been handed down a two-year labour sentence — which he has already effectively served while awaiting trial.

A court here in this West African state has decided to release Mr. Saturnino, as he has already served over two-thirds of his sentence of "productive social labour," Guinea-Bissau radio said yesterday.

Mr. Saturnino, a former interior minister, was one of three ministers sacked and then arrested in August 1983 under accusations of embezzlement and other crimes.

The other two were Foreign Minister Samba Lamine Mane and Secretary of State for Fisheries Flavio Proenca.

IVORY COAST

President dos Santos Arrives for Working Visit

AB182146 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The Angolan head of state, Jose Eduardo dos Santos began a friendly and working visit to Ivory Coast this afternoon. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who is on his first visit to our country, arrived at 1515 at Yamoussoukro Airport aboard a Boeing 737 aircraft belonging to the Angolan internal airlines. He was met on arrival by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny who was accompanied by top-ranking officials of the country. The welcome ceremony was particularly warm. The Angolan head of state is accompanied by a 40-member delegation, including 6 cabinet ministers.

This being his first visit to Ivory Coast, the Angolan head of state was treated with all the respect he deserves — military honors, a 21-gun salute, and dances, without forgetting the red carpet. The welcome ceremony was full of warmth and cordiality.

This demonstration of friendship augurs well for the discussions, described as very important, which the two statesmen will have during this visit the duration of which has not been specified. For his part, to demonstrate the importance he attaches to this visit to Ivory Coast, the Angolan head of state has come with an important delegation — 40 people in all, including 6 members of his government.

Shortly after his arrival and in the presence of the national and foreign press, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos described the significance of his trip adding that a draft cooperation agreement between Ivory Coast and Angola will be signed during the visit.

[Begin Dos Santos recording in Portuguese fading into French translation] [Words indistinct] I had the opportunity to meet His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny in France. The relations of friendship which exist between Angola and Ivory Coast and the desire to deepen these relations are also at the root of this visit.

It is a friendship visit and also a working visit during which we hope to sign a general cooperation agreement. One other purpose of this visit is to provide a briefing on the situation prevailing in Angola and in southern Africa — analyze the recent developments which took place in southern Africa and the different proposals made by Angola in order to maintain peace and stability in the region and to [words indistinct] the search for solution to the Namibian problem, and the abolition of apartheid. [End recording]

Dos Santos' Arrival Statement

AB191310 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 19, 20 Jun 85 p 7

[Statement by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on arrival in Abidjan on 18 June]

[Text] "Since the proclamation of our independence, our government has had several contacts with the government of Ivory Coast. These contacts took place in several fields and at various levels. There was a contact at the level of heads of state because I have had the chance to meet His Excellency President Felix Houphouet-Boigny in France.

"The friendly relations existing between Angola and Ivory Coast must be strengthened. And that is the aim of this visit. It is a working and friendly visit during which we intend to sign a general cooperation agreement. This visit will also help to inform Ivorians of the situation prevailing in Angola and in southern Africa generally. We will also analyze with President Felix Houphouet-Boigny the latest developments of the situation in this particularly disturbed zone in Africa.

"On the basis of Angola's proposals on the major problems of the region, it is important for us to hold consultations in order to search for a solution to the Namibian problem and for the abolition of apartheid."

Cooperation Agreement Signed

AB192118 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos returned home early this afternoon at the end of a 48-hour friendly and working visit to Ivory Coast. The Angolan head of state was seen off at Yamoussoukro International Airport by President Houphouet-Boigny who was accompanied by the highest ranking officials of the state. Our special correspondent in Yamoussoukro, Ali Coulibaly is on the line. One can say that Mr dos Santos' visit went as well as expected because it took place under good conditions:

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' visit to Yamoussoukro must incontestably be described as a jewel in the relations between Ivory Coast and Angola. It fulfilled all its promise. The two heads of state parted very satisfied and confident that they have done a useful job.

The major outcome of this visit, which lasted almost 2 days, is the general cooperation agreement between Ivory Coast and Angola. It is renewable after 5 years. It is now up to the two governments to ratify it but in order to make things move faster, it takes effect immediately. An important detail: The two heads of state signed the agreement. This particularly significant gesture demonstrates their attachment to this agreement. In fact, this is a worthy commitment. This agreement has a special character worth noting. As is explicitly indicated, it is a general agreement. No specific details were given on the areas of cooperation. This is where its interest lies. The cooperation can therefore be applied to any area which the two countries deem useful. The field of cooperation between Ivory Coast and Angola is vast and all spheres will be exploited.

An important step forward was made with the signing of the general economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation agreement. Angolans and Ivorians will soon meet at the ministerial level to explore the various areas of cooperation between them. And these do exist.

In the first place, the volume of trade will be expanded. Also in the field of energy, the two countries can help each other as they are both oil producers. In the field of agriculture, our experience may be useful to Angola; and as for culture, the two countries can make fruitful exchanges. In short, there are numerous possibilities which only need to be exploited for the benefit of both countries. In brief, agreements will therefore be signed in these various fields.

The joint commission which has been established will meet alternately in Ivory Coast and Angola to see to their implementation. With the signing of this general agreement, one can expect Ivorian-Angolan cooperation to really take off.

The Angolan head of state returned home beaming because this visit has been crowned with success.

Houphouet-Boigny Speaks at Justice Seminar

AB181743 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 18 Jun 85 pp 4,5

[Excerpts] On Sunday afternoon, after their working sessions, the participants in the first seminar on justice paid a courtesy call on the president of the republic, who is president of the higher council of the magistracy, to present to him the result of their deliberations and also to receive from him advice on the better administration of justice. Here are the remarks addressed to them by the head of state.

"My dear sons, my dear grandsons: I am very happy to be with you this 16 June in Yamoussoukro. On 7 August, Ivory Coast will mark 25 years of independence. Do not be surprised if I have been absent from your meetings of reflection where Ivory Coast had to take stock of the 25 years of its independence.

We have inherited from colonization in all fields. It is neither good nor just to condemn all of this heritage. No doubt, in all sectors stock must be taken. And institutions only have the worth of the men charged with making them work. This being a stock-taking year, we will have to confess our errors and weaknesses but — without indulging in boastful exultation — we can say all the same that Ivory Coast has progressed equally in all fields. Each sector has brought its contribution to the building of the new Ivory Coast.

Of course — and I am stressing this — we have had to disapprove of certain behavior, not only in the field of justice but in all areas concerned with nation-building. We are men and there are among you, as everywhere, those who have made mistakes but the tree of bad judges must not hide the large forest of well-

intentioned persons and the able and conscientious men who constitute our judiciary.

You have just submitted a report to me. We will examine it and retain from it that which can be done to improve your personal predicament, according to our means; but we shall retain in particular the suggestions to attain a better judicial system of which we can all be proud. We have responsibilities to assume in Ivory Coast. In 1945, we were a score of young men (everything is relative: "young men" of 40 years) who went to the shores of the Seine to present to the French of France — whom we considered the last resort — the just aspirations of our peoples with the aim of recovering our confiscated freedom and our flouted dignity. As I am talking to you, I am sad to tell you — if you do not know — that out of that valiant group of fighters, your servant is the only one left. Some are dead: Lamine Gueye, Konate, Ouezzin Coulibaly, Fily Dabo Cissoko, and only recently, the one who joined us in Paris in 1956: Sekou Toure. Many have also left power. I am left alone. It is therefore the duties of a doyen that we must assume in Africa, you and me. Anything Ivory Coast can do in all fields to enlighten the way of nation-building will serve as an example.

You are asking me for advice? I will give you two pieces of advice. What does the country expect of each of us in all fields? You have the necessary competence and you will cultivate professional consciousness day after day. The advice which I must give you is to cultivate the confidence which is lacking among trained Ivorian cadres. The team spirit which we knew, not only in Ivory Coast but in the whole of francophone Africa, is beginning to elude us. Jealousy has entered into our relations. It is negative; it has to be put down. And in all fields, you will find this spirit of jealousy which pitches Ivorians against one another and reduces the activities of each in nation-building.

Ivory Coast must move ahead in the love of its children, in peace which is inseparable from justice, in solidarity, and in the brotherhood to which we should not only pay lipservice but which we must feel from our innermost being. If we can build our dear Ivory Coast on the basis of this feeling, of an untiring quest for peace in justice, in love, in effective solidarity, and in true brotherhood, then there will be no cause for discouragement. And if there are some stray individuals, your duty in the justice sector is to make them understand that their duty is to serve the country first before beginning to serve themselves. One does not serve oneself better than by serving the country first."

LIBERIA

Marketing Official Denies Rice Shortage

AB182214 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] The management of the Liberia Produce Marketing Corporation, LPMC, has denied rumors of rice shortage in the country. The managing director of LPMC, Mr Francis Tomba, today informed the press that 60,000 bags of parboiled rice are now being unloaded at the free port of Monrovia. Mr Tomba said that by the end of June LPMC will have in its warehouses about 160,000 bags of parboiled rice available. He said the present shortage now being complained about in the country in the various markets is due to irresponsible business people who credit rice and do not return to pay their debts. The LPMC chief further said that another ship is expected to arrive soon with 150,000 bags of rice. He said LPMC has now stopped crediting rice to businessmen on credit.

Mr Tomba said his corporation is meanwhile opening rice stores in the country to serve people in need. He said they are doing so because some business people have failed to pay the rice directly from LPMC for [word indistinct] genuine bank drafts. He said businesses now buying rice from LPMC will be required to receive 75 percent in parboiled rice and 25 percent in local rice. Mr Tomba said this is intended to preserve foreign exchange and encourage farmers to produce more local produce. He said there is enough parboiled rice in the country and there is plan to phase out parboiled rice in the future.

MALI

Minister Discusses Dakar Talks on Food Transport

AB172157 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2030 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The minister of transport and public works has just returned to Bamako at the end of a working visit to Senegal. In Dakar, an appropriate strategy was set up to transport nearly 76,000 tons of cereals to our country. According to this strategy, the railroad companies of the two countries pledged to transport 20,000 tons every month until September 1985. To this end, 136 covered wagons as well as express trains will be allocated to the transportation of cereals, thus minimizing the time for the operation.

PLO Ambassador Delivers Message From 'Arafat

AB172225 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2030 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] The PLO ambassador to Mali, His Excellency 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad Abu Rabali, was received in audience this morning on behalf of the president of the republic by the secretary general to the presidency, Mr Alhuseyn Toure. The PLO ambassador used the opportunity to speak to our reporter George Dikol about the situation prevailing in Lebanon:

[Begin Rabali recording] I had the honor to deliver a message from his brother and friend, President [as heard] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolutionary forces. The message concerns the presidential elections just concluded in Mali. This message conveys the congratulations of President 'Arafat to his brother and friend, President General Moussa Traore, following his reelection as head of the Malian state. [End recording]

NIGERIA

NATIONAL CONCORD Welcomes Castro Statement

AB171422 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 17 Jun 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NATIONAL CONCORD* welcomes a suggestion by the Cuban leader that Third World debtors should suspend further payment of debts and endorses the fact that it is not easier to suggest collective action on the debt problem by debtors than to actually see such action being taken. The paper also points out that fragmentation of race, geography, and ideology are some of the problems that can militate against a collective action. The *CONCORD* suggests that debtor countries should take the initiative in giving the North-South dialogue the impetus it appears to have lost in recent years.

In a related editorial, *THE TIMES* describes as sensible Cuba's Fidel Castro's call on Latin American countries to refuse paying their debilitating debts. The paper notes that the ex-colonial masters coincidentally left behind an intricate web of economic relationships with which they manipulate and teleguide the latters' economies to their selfish advantages. The paper thinks that the Western world will need to write off the debts under a modern day version of the Marshal Plan that saved war-battered Western Europe and Japan. *THE TIMES* advises debtor nations to form a league of their own against the manipulation of the West over their economies.

SENEGAL

Diouf Briefs Cabinet on RSA Raid on Botswana

AB182229 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers held a meeting this morning under the chairmanship of the head of state. In his presentation to the council, the present of the republic first spoke of the situation in southern Africa, where South African troops raided Gaborone, the capital of Botswana, and where an interim government at the disposal of the South African racist regime was installed in Namibia last week.

Speaking on behalf of the Senegalese people, the president of the Republic strongly and solemnly condemned both the South African racist regime's decision to install an interim government in Windhoek in flagrant violation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 and the barbaric and unprovoked raid of South African troops on Gaborone, the capital of Botswana.

Through the two actions, the South African regime, based on apartheid, has once again demonstrated its deliberate determination to disregard all the UN resolutions calling for the self-determination and independence of Namibia on the one hand, and the right of all people to live peacefully within their internationally recognized borders on the other hand. This is why the head of state, who recalled Senegal's attachment to these universal principles, reiterated the active solidarity of the people and Government of Senegal with the national liberation movements fighting in South Africa and in Namibia to recover their freedom and independence and to liquidate apartheid which has become a system of government.

Still in this connection the head of state expressed the need for the international community in general, and Africa in particular, to do everything possible to speed up Namibia's independence on the basis of Security Council Resolution 435 and put an end to the apartheid system. He also expressed the solidarity of the Senegalese people and government with the brotherly people of Botswana.

Meanwhile Alhadji Amadou Thiam, principal advisor on foreign affairs, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Saudi Arabia where he replaces His Excellency Moustapha Cisse.

TOGO

Eyadema Returns Home From Visit to France

AB182150 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Excerpt] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the Republic, returned to Lome this afternoon from France where he has just concluded a state visit at the invitation of his French counterpart, President Francois Mitterrand.

ANGOLA

Further on Attack on Cuban, Soviet Residence

PA191359 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1236 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Lisbon, 19 Jun (EFE) — The Angolan antigovernment guerrilla movement UNITA has announced here that a residence for Cuban and Soviet troops in the Angolan city of Huambo has been destroyed.

In a communique issued in the Portuguese capital, the organization headed by Jonas Savimbi reports that on 14 June several guerrilla groups attacked the Benguela railroad station in Huambo, capital of the Angolan province of Huambo, and damaged railroad equipment.

The communique was signed by Joaquin Alberto Chendovava, chief of staff of the guerrilla movement. It states that as a result of the attack, a residence for Cuban and Soviet military personnel in that city was destroyed. There is no report on casualties but it has been reported that several fuel storage tanks were hit during the attack and this caused a fire that lasted 8 hours.

The Luanda authorities said last Monday that an attack on the Huambo railroad installations had been repelled.

According to a dispatch from the Angolan news agency ANGOP, the Luanda authorities did not identify the people who carried out the foiled attack and would not discard the possibility that they were directed by a South African commando group like the one that 3 weeks ago tried to destroy the oil installations in Cabinda, in the country's north.

Foreign Minister Condemns RSA Gaborone Raid

MB191813 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] The government of the People's Republic of Angola has condemned the criminal and cowardly aggression by units of the South African regular army on defenseless residents of Gaborone.

In a message addressed to the Botswana foreign minister, Angolan External Relations Minister Afonso van Dunem Mbinda said that this attack was a further act of aggression within the framework of terror and intimidation campaign of Frontline States, which constitute a secure rearguard for the Namibian and South African peoples in their struggle for freedom and independence.

Condemning this violation, the Angolan Government also expressed heartfelt sympathy sincere condolences on the deaths of innocent civilians, and reiterated its militant solidarity with the Botswana people and government.

The recent South Africa aggression on the capital of Botswana claimed at least 13 lives and wounded an undisclosed number of people and destroyed several residences.

Defense Forces Kill 123 'Counterrevolutionaries'

MB180612 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] A total of 123 counterrevolutionaries were killed and another 9 captured by the national Defense and Security Forces in operations mounted against the UNITA puppet gangsters between 22 May and 3 June. This was revealed by ANGOP citing an official source. According to this source, those killed included a major and two second lieutenants belonging to the UNITA puppet group. Following the offensive, our forces also destroyed a number of puppet camps, captured a large quantity of weapons and war materiel, and seized a considerable sum of money and documents. In the operations carried out in the provinces of Moxico, Cuando Cubango, and Cunene, the national Defense and Security Forces also freed 92 civilians who were forced to live with the bandits in the bush in inhuman conditions and recovered 111 head of cattle that the UNITA bandits had stolen from the people.

BOTSWANA

Opposition Parties Condemn Raid by South Africa

MB191949 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Oposition political parties in Botswana have reacted to last Friday's attack on the country with a strong condemnation of the South African Government, whose Army gunned down civilians including women and children.

The Botswana National Front [BNF] says it deplores the attack and extends condolences to the bereaved families, as well as liberation movements from South Africa. The BNF statement, released today, says it is about time Botswana redefined its policy concerning the refugee problem in clear and unambiguous terms. The BNF also acknowledges that Botswana cannot now or in the future have a military force particularly to face the South African Army. The only answer, they say, is to arm everyone in the country. The BNF has appealed to the president, Dr Quett Masire, to call an all-party caucus including traditional leaders on national security. The party also calls for night patrols by the Army and police in and around Gaborone, since residents are still panic-stricken. The MP for the northeast, Mr Nkhwa, who is a member of the Botswana People's Party has described the attack as a cowardly and inhuman attack on innocent Batswana who did not say a word to the South Africans. The leader of the Botswana Independence Party, Mr Motsamai Mpho, has sent a message of condolence to President Masire with a note condemning the attack.

LESOTHO

Jonathan Says Most Miners Reinstated by RSA

MB150742 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, says that out of more than 3,000 Basotho mine workers

recently expelled from the Vaal Reefs and Harbeesfontein gold mines of South Africa, the majority have been reinstated, but only at Vaal Reefs.

He said the Hartbeesfontein mine has not reinstated any of the 840 mine workers it expelled, bring the total of Basotho mine workers who have not been reinstated in the two mines to more than 1,300.

Addressing a large pitso [public meeting] at Mapholaneng in the Mokhotlong District yesterday, Dr Jonathan said that the mine workers were reinstated following discussions between the Lesotho Government and the South African mining authorities.

He added that he hoped that more would be reinstated. The prime minister said that it is the responsibility of government to find out how these Basotho will earn a living. He said he had requested the assistance of friendly governments and international organizations to establish industries in Lesotho to absorb these people.

NAMIBIA

Transitional Government Holds Full Session

MB200538 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1912 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Windhoek, June 19, SAPA — The SWA/Namibian transitional government is to send a formal request to the United Nations Security Council to allow a representative of the government to address the world body in its present debate on the territory, according to a resolution passed unanimously in the National Assembly today.

The motion was introduced on the first day of the assembly's full session in Windhoek by the minister of agriculture, water affairs and sea fisheries, Mr Eben van Zijl of the SWA National Party.

Moving the resolution, he called for all parties in the dispute over the territory to halt hostilities "and to urge SWAPO to join with the parties represented in the National Assembly in achieving peace, national reconciliation and true independence."

The motion formally requested that a resolution to be adopted by the assembly should be circulated as a document to the UN Security Council, together with the inaugural address on Monday of the cabinet chairman, Mr David Bezuidenhout.

Notice was also given in the assembly today of a motion to establish immediately a constitutional council to draft an independence constitution for the territory.

The proposed council would also carry out assignments as instructed by the assembly from time to time, according to the notice of motion handed in by a deputy minister, Mr Katuutire Kaura of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

Another notice of motion tabled by a SWA National Union member, Mr Tje Ngaringombe, called for a state of national amnesty to be declared for certain "political prisoners."

Other detainees who would pose a national security problem if they were released should have the conditions of their custody improved where necessary.

Mr Ngaringombe also tabled a motion calling for security legislation to be brought into line with similar legislation in countries such as Britain, Italy and West Germany.

He is to introduce another motion requesting South Africa to "release Mr Eliazer Tuhandeleni and other Namibian political prisoners."

Other notices of motion tabled by SWANU called for:

— A committee to investigate disturbances in Katutura on Monday evening;

— The abolition of racial and ethnic classification;

— The creation of a committee to investigate allegations from black citizens of racial discrimination in some sections of the Army, police and prisons;

— Fair access to radio and television for all political parties;

— And the removing street and public building names that give offence to certain sections of the community.

ANC Comments on Namibian Interim Government

EA191215 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English
to South Africa 1903 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Tonight we comment on the puppet so-called interim government installed by the apartheid regime in colonized Namibia. Compatriots, the inauguaration of the so-called interim government in Namibia yesterday by the fascist regime of Pretoria in defiance of the UN resolutions and world opinion is a clear indication that the apartheid generals whose hands are dripping in the blood of the innocent are determined to continue their illegal occupation of Namibia under the cloak of the so-called Multiparty Conference, a bunch of criminals who have decided to cross the floor and join the racist regime to perpetuate its colonial rule in Namibia.

This grand design by the apartheid fanatics imbued by the philosophy of race domination and a white dictatorship is another futile exercise to defuse the revolutionary wave engulfing Namibia as a whole. It is a desperate attempt to plant the seed of disunity and confusion among the freedom-loving people of Namibia, to divide the Namibian nation into two opposing camps and have brother killing his own brother and this will, of course countrymen, facilitate the continued oppression and exploitation of the Namibian people.

This latest move in Namibia by the fascist generals is a clear evidence that Botha and his gang of murderers have never been serious about withdrawing their forces from Namibia. The regime has never shown any signs of terminating its colonial rule in Namibia. The regime has now violated UN resolution 435 for a free election supervised by the United Nations.

Countrymen, this is another attempt by the racist regime to isolate and frustrate the massive support enjoyed by the Peoples Liberation Army, SWAPO of Namibia. If Botha is a man of peace and democracy, as he has been shouting, why then reject the peaceful solution of the Namibian problem offered by the United Nations? Why then continue maiming and killing innocent and unarmed people of Namibia? Fellow countrymen, this latest maneuver by the racist regime thanks to the inauguration of the puppet government in Namibia, the so-called government that is rejected by all progressive and freedom-loving people of the world, clearly exposes the hypocritical nature of the fascist regime of Pretoria, a regime based on lies.

Fellow countrymen, while the regime has embarked on a futile exercise by transferring its burden into the hands of a clique of sell-outs under the umbrella of the Multiparty Conference, on the other hand, treacherous apartheid generals have started to implement another sinister scheme to cut the Caprivi Strip from the rest of Namibia and constitute a so-called independent state. Another clique of bandits in the Caprivi Strip has been given the mandate by the illegal regime of South Africa to look into the constitution of the so-called future republic of (Itegle). Compatriots, this latest maneuver by the racist regime is aimed at nothing else but to turn the Caprivi Strip into a military base. Countrymen, let us not forget that already the regime has a military base in this area.

Fellow countrymen, the racist colonial rule in Namibia has failed. The fascist regime of Pretoria has failed to maintain and continue its illegal occupation of Namibia. Contrary to the white dictatorships expectations the rule of the gun in Namibia, the indiscriminate use of force and violence, the untold terror unleashed by the racists murderers against the people of Namibia, the maiming and killing of the innocent and unarmed children of Namibia did not save their regime from falling apart. Compatriots, there is no tyrant who can live forever. The people of Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Nicaragua, and Victnam have clearly demonstrated to us that no nation can be oppressed forever. There is no force that can stand on the people's march forward to freedom. A people's desire to be free cannot be stopped.

Fellow countrymen, let us not forget that our massive resistance against the fascist regime, our revolutionary violence that is englulfing the racist republic and the failure of the racist police to crush our determination to be free has made it difficult for the regime to continue its illegal occupation of Namibia. Therefore, the regime has formulated this dirty strategy to transfer the burden and its problems in Namibia into the hands of the puppet government of the Multiparty Conference. Compatriots, this gang of toothless bulldogs who have decided to sell their souls for a mess of potage, who are not even ashamed of selling their own birthrights and the birthright of the Namibian people to the Botha-Malan clique will be there as an organ of oppression and suppression.

They are now Botha's stooges, puppets and policemen who will safeguard and guarantee South Africa's interests in Namibia. Compatriots, apartheid monsters have said the colonial rule in Namibia has outlived its existence. The inauguration of a puppet government in Namibia by the racist regime is aimed at using these puppets of the Multiparty Conference as cannon fodder against the wrath and the heroic determination of the Nambian people. As expected, countrymen, force and violence was used during this unholy ceremony against those Namibian patriots who stood firm against the imposition of the puppet government.

The exploits of banditry and terrorism unleashed by the racist regime against the peace loving people of Namibia will never intimdate us. The people of Namibia spearheaded by their vanguard organization, SWAPO, will continue the struggle until the racist regime and their puppets are brought to their knees. SWAPO and its military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN, have once more reiterated this: to continue the armed struggle and intensify the war of liberation until freedom comes to all Namibians.

It is no secret, fellow countrymen, that the daring blows by the combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN, against the South African death squad have caused chaos and confusion in the South African commando squads. Mutiny and dissatisfaction in the South African death squads have now become a daily experience. The young South Africans and Namibians who are forced to join the Army and are sent to the borders to defend the unjust and the already decaying apartheid system, whose downfall is as certain as day follows night, are no longer prepared to lose their precious lives in defense of the unjust, immoral and evil system of apartheid. Many of the South African soldiers have seen the light. They have realized that they are fighting a losing battle. Compatriots, the writing is on the wall. Apartheid's downfall is inevitable.

Fellow countrymen, in this historic year of the cadre, the ANC, our vanguard organization, our only salvation to all these miseries we are experiencing in our motherland, calls upon all patriots and freedom-loving people of our country to intensify our struggle for national liberation and pledge our solidarity with the struggling people of Namibia. We should organize ourselves into small mobile units, acquire weapons from the enemy or any other source, and attack with all our might.

Every corner of our country should be turned into a center of mass resistance. By so doing countrymen, we would split and confuse the enemy. Let us turn our areas into no-go zones and discard those sell outs and puppets who have decided to join the enemy and perpetuate our oppression and exploitation. Let us all in unity condemn the so-called interim government of the Multiparty Conference and demand the implementation of UN Resolution 435. Down with the racist puppets. Death to the apartheid regime.

SWATF Chief on Increase in SWAPO Intimidation

MB181437 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Major General George Meiring, the officer commanding the SWATF, says there has been sharp increase in acts of intimidation bySWAPO insurgents against the people of Ovambo in the last 2 months.

Speaking to local and foreign newsmen in Windhoek, Gen Meiring said incidents of intimidation reached an all-time low last year. He was of the opinion that SWAPO was now using other methods. In contrast, however, acts of sabotage last year had been the highest ever. In the first 5 months of this year there had been 58 acts of sabotage.

He attributed the increase to SWAPO's belief that sabotage was the easiest means of making propaganda. Gen Meiring said that SWAPO armed members had decreased from about 16,000 in 1978 to just more than 8,000 at present despite continued recruitment attempts. He said that only 1,500 could be deployed against South-West Africa. The rest were incorporated in the Angolan Army for actions against UNITA and some were stationed in Zambia.

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Addresses House of Assembly Session

MB191319 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1215 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Speech by President P.W. Botha to a joint session of parliament in the House of Assembly, Cape Town; passages in quotation marksin Afrikaans — live]

[Text] "Mr Speaker, I wish to announce that when business comes to an end later today, parliament will not be prorogued but adjourned to no later than 31 January 1986. Mr Speaker, today is the last sitting that Mr J.H. Vikter will act as secretary of parliament. When he retires on 1 October 1985 Mr Vikter will have served for 44 and 1/2 years in parliament as well as in the civil service. His service to parliament spanned 39 years, of which 35 years were served as secretary. This is a record in parliamentary history. He was generally a capable official, trustworthy, helpful, friendly, and accessible. He maintained the dignity and traditions of parliament and I wish him and his family the best for the future.

"Mr Speaker, before the honorable members leave to various destinations for the recess, I think it is my duty to give my views briefly on certain matters which affect our national welfare. First, I would like to thank the honorable members for their contributions during the past sitting. Despite differences of opinions the sitting of parliament was a success in more than one respect, and the value of the deliberations, especially in committees, were apparent. Much of this work will be continued during the recess, and I want to wish the honorable members who are going to participate in it every success, and I want to wish all honorable members' families well during the recess.

"The democratic basis, Mr Speaker, of our system of government has once again been extended, and despite a natural bias and mistrust that may have existed and still exists, there are signs that cooperative coexistence is better than confrontation politics. It is clear to me that South Africans more and more are making a choice between the forces which want to disrupt our country by means of violence and chaos, and those who seek the cooperation and coexistence of all cultural groups and minorities. I personally went out of my way to help promote a better spirit by holding talks with leaders of all population and economic groups during the past few months. It is my intention to continue this process during the recess and visit various population groups and their leaders. With the direct contact I plan to make, I hope to promote the spirit of deliberation and mutual respect among population groups. A summit meeting between myself and heads of other governments of national states, as well as contacts with with the heads of TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthathswana, Venda, Ciskei] countries are planned for the second half of November.

"At the same time, I do not want to create false expectations. I am prepared, as far as is humanly possible, to listen to all and promote talks. In my speech at the opening of parliament this year I set out further reforms along evolutionary lines for the future. During the debate of the state president's budget vote I again repeated my willingness to talk. The objectives of a just dispensation and human dignity will be strived for. Properity and progress and security remain our objectives. But, Mr Speaker, I do not believe in an artificial unitary state on the basis of one-man-one vote. I do not believe in a system in which minority groups are dominated. I do not believe in participation with domination. Other leaders of South Africa and I are agreed that we will not force communities against their will into artificial units, but we do not agree that communities which are willing to be grouped together be forbidden to unite. I do not believe that their guaranteed stability should be abandoned, because we are threatened from all sides by governments and organizations which do not have the welfare and interests of our people, but the promotion of their own selfish interests.

"I believe that we should continue to strive for better structures of government through negotiation so that all in South Africa can participate in decisionmaking concerning their needs and welfare. I think that the overwhelming majority of South Africans and citizens of the TBVC states have such structures at their disposal either in this parliament, the TBVC states, or in the national states, and that these structures can be extended to become more effective and satisfactory for the aspirations of all our communities."

The moderate leaders of South Africa do not believe that the objective of self-determination for our community, and participation in matters affecting the interests of all the communities, can be achieved by forcing all peoples into an artificial unit to be ruled out on the basis of one-man one-vote. It is clear that any such attempt would be disastrous for all of us. I reject emphatically the charge that our constitutional objectives run counter to civilized conceptions of human rights, dignity, and freedom irrespective of race, color or religion. Our fundamental aim is to enable our people to cooperate with one another in such a way as may voluntarily be agreed between them. In other words, we stand for participation without domination.

The South African Government has no rigid ideas about the type of franchise to be enjoyed by each of our peoples and communities. It may be universal adult franchise, or a qualified one, or a mixture of systems. That is a matter on which the group in question may indicate its own preference, even if the result be a system of election and voting procedures which has no exact counterpart in Western democratic countries. The important thing is to meet the needs and aspirations of South Africa's

peoples. Consequently, my government is adverse to the indiscriminate transplating of political institutions from one country, or people, to another. My government stands for an evolutionary process of adaptation and innovation based upon and tailored to our circumstances.

The principle of self-determiantion to which the South African Government is committed leaves the way open for unlimited possibilites compatible with the choices which each population group or community may eventually wish to make. It is not an inflexible approach but one designed to cope with changing circumstances. It indicates a direction and formulates certain basic principles which allow for evolutionary development. There is no question of forcing together people who do not wish to be joined, or keeping peoples apart who wish to come together. The real point at issue is therefore not one of objectives, but of methods. The best practical way of ensuring political participation without destroying stability and progress in all spheres of life for all our communities.

The international community, Mr Speaker, should be in no doubt with regard to South Africa's resolve and ability to maintain itself at home, now and in the future. We can solve our problems without international meddling. They should bear in mind that little can be achieved in our part of Africa without our cooperation and involvement.

We are threatened by foreign interests and even governments, because we do not follow their prescriptions for our country. They would consider that our way to maintain our right to self-determination has been strengthened by more than 300 years of adversity, and that we have one of the relatively few self-sufficient resource bases in the world today. We are exploring ways and means to improve our own form of democratic institutions, perculiar to our specific circumstances. It is because we are achieving success on the road of reform, and because a stable South Africa is in sight in which our diverse communities can cooperate with one another in all spheres of common concern that forces antagonistic to these developments are bent on destroying the progress made. It is a sad reflection on the Western powers that their vision is so blinded that they profess not to be aware of the forces inimical to reform and stabily operating in South Africa today.

Indeed the Soviet Union has succeeded in maneuvering Western governments into a situation where they promote Soviet aims in southern Africa. They are even taking threatening steps against us. Are these forces in government really interested in the well-being of our peoples? Are they really perturbed about fundamental human freedoms? How do they then explain the cooperation with 1-party states, where in many cases no elections are never held, no independent judicial system exist, and where in many cases people are dying of hunger and lack of health services?

Some of them say, Mr Speaker, they find our policies abhorrent. Well, we find their double standards and opportunistic policies abhorrent. Concern for the political rights of South Africa's black peoples has been used by terrorist organizations as a pretext for launching a campaign of terrorism and sabotage against South Africa. In this they are encouraged and assisted by elements of the communist world. These terrorist activities are directed indiscriminately at members of all the populations groups. Their purpose is to eliminate all leaders who do not agree with their objective of transforming this country into a totalitarian Marxist state to be ruled by a small clique.

Not a single political party in this parliament, Mr Speaker, nor any of the elected responsible leaders of the black people can satisfy their demands or associate with their objectives. All of us, including our different party policies, are targeted to be destroyed by them. How does the government deal with persons having only one aim, namely anarchy and chaos. Which is preferable, the murder of innocent civilians, or appropriate measures to protect our country and our citizens? How are terrorists combatted elsewhere in the world? Ignoring the incontrovertible evidence as to the actions and plans of ANC terrorists in Botswana, they are portrayed as freedom fighters or refugees in emotional attacks against the alleged tyrannical rule of the South African Government. Measures which are taken within the framework of established principles of international law to protect our population and our property are described as violations of the sovereignty of other states.

In other words, Botswana has the sovereign right to harbor terrorists and South Africa is expected to sit back and allow these terrorists to cross our borders, and murder and kill our citizens with impunity. My government does not accept this warped concept of sovereignty, and if the Western countries were true to the norms and standards which they insist on, and which they apply in similar circumstances, then they would agree with my government. I am referring to Central America, and to the Middle East, and other parts of the world. It is and remains the responsibility of each government to ensure the security of its people. My government will not abdicate this responsibility.

It is simply unacceptable to us that our neighbors pay lip-service towards the principles that states should not make their territories available for the launching of terrorist attacks against their neighbors, while at the same time they harbor terrorists in their countries. We shall at all times be on our guard, and shall retaliate to maintain and uphold what is dear to us. No self-respecting people or country would act otherwise. We are not a superpower, nor are we associated with any power bloc or alliances. We are, however, a state of the southern African region with regional interests, willing and ready to use our resources for the promotion of the interests of the region as a whole. I believe that there exist in our region sufficient common interests to form the basis for a realistic alliance of the states involved. We have only two choices: to resort either to violence or discussion to resolve our differences.

My government does not make unwarranted public statements condemning or criticizing the internal, economic, political, social and judicial systems in our neighboring states. That does not mean that we agree with those systems. Is there a single member of this parliament, Mr Speaker, who can say that he or she supports those systems unequivocally? In other words, South Africa is prepared to abide by the rules that we should not interfere in each other's internal affairs, and rather concentrate on the monumental task of improving the moral and material well-being of our peoples and develop our infrastructures. On

behalf of the South African Government, I once again offer to all our neighbors a hand of friendship, and a readiness to come to an understanding on the basis of certain ground rules which, in my opinion, ought to form guidelines for regulating and nomalizing our relations. These ground rules include an unqualified prohibition on support for cross-border violence or the planning of such violence, the removal of foreign forces from the region hostile to any country of the region, the peaceful resolution of disputes, regional cooperation in meeting common challenges, and toleration of the different socio-economic and political systems within our region.

Regarding the disinvestment campaign which is currently centered on Washington, it is important to draw attention to the basic principle which is involved here, and that is that no self-respecting nation can allow any other country, large or small, to dictate to it how it should be governed. If there are elements in Washington who think that South Africa is going to be run by the United States, then it must be made quite clear that those elements are heading for a confrontation with the South African Government and people

The message, Mr Speaker, from responsible people and communities in response to the disinvestment campaign is simply this: Notwithstanding our differences, we stand together in the defense of our common interests which are peace, prosperity, and evolutionary progress toward a better South Africa.

"As we are gathered here, Mr Speaker, we have all taken an oath of allegiance or a solemn pledge to South Africa. Thus we have not abandoned our rights or freedom of conscience, but without our loyalty to our fatherland we cannot expect respect from others. Our first responsibility is here in South Africa. This country is the cornerstone of our existence. This country is is the cornerstone of our progress and of our future. I say with conviction that we, as part of a modern world, also have responsibilities for the rest of our subcontinent and the world. Our most important obligation is really to the Republic of South Africa, and on it our attention and involvement are primarily focussed. With regard to our country, we have an obligation which we cannot escape. This obligation has limited critical choices, choices on which the future of our fatherland and all its people depend. I want to give a few of these important choices briefly now.

"The first choice with which every South African is confronted is whether we will decide our future ourselves, or whether we will allow others to decide it for us. Will we allow others to prescribe the values and norms according which we must live, and to determine the systems and structures to be established to allow all our communities to live in peace and prosperity? Will we allow outsiders to determine what our aspirations are, what are possible and applicable and what are not?

"My government's firm intention is that South Africa and its people will determine their future through grace alone. I believe our recent actions offer enough collective support for these systems. No one will be allowed to prescribe our future actions to us as long as we can help it. Not only will we not allow others to prescribe to us, we will also not experiment with unsuitable demands and blueprints dished out to us by outsiders. South Africans will use their own sound judgment in finding suitable solutions for our unique problems and circumstances. In my opinion, it is wrong to raise our differences in the ranks of foreign authorities and prompt and allure them to interference. I urge all South Africans to follow the government in this approach and to support it. It is the only honest and acceptable path with an appointment for the future. But to decide for ourselves we require vision, determination, and belief. Our history has taught me that South Africans do not lack these qualities in time of crises. I am convinced that this will be the case now."

The second choice before us is equally clear. Do we in South Africa want a society governed by law or one controlled by force? Do we foresee a society in which the rights of citizens are defined and protected by law and in which citizens govern themselves in terms of structures defined by law? Is the society we have in mind characterized as far as humanly possible by justice for all? We do not say law is in itself a source of peace, and order but we see it as a means to peace and order. Or do we choose the alternative, namely, a society in which the individual has no guaranteed rights, a society governed by fear and brutal force foisted on us by forces from outside our country? This struggle for the soul of South Africa is evident in processes which have already begun. On the one hand we witness the process of peaceful, constitutional change led by this government. On the other hand we see a process of unrest, aggression, and anarchy unleashed by forces with violent revolution in mind.

I believe that for all those South Africans who desire evolutionary change and who choose a society governed by law, the preamble to the Constitution contains ideals to which we can jointly subscribe. Although different peoples and communities share this fatherland, they can all identify with thes ideals. Let this be our common point of departure in the ongoing process of reform. And in the national goals set out in the preamble all communities can be protected and can share responsibility for the Government of South Africa. Under these goals, a democratic solution is possible, provided that the South African realities are acknowledged. That is why we regard a unitary, melting-pot system as unsuitable and unacceptable.

Our third choice concerns our responsibility to contribute toward progress in our country. Sharing in the fruits of progress and in the opportunities created in South Africa requires a contribution from each one of us. That contribution is necessary in all walks of life, but is at present particularly necessary in the economic field. Without everybody's sacrifice and everyone's sustained efforts with regard to austerity and productivity we cannot successfully overcome the difficult economic circumstances South Africa is experiencing at the moment. In this respect, I am grateful for the sacrifices already made also by employees in the public sector. Already there are signs that our joint efforts are bearing fruit.

"The policy works, Mr Speaker. The results are encouraging. The over expenditures in the economy have been eliminated. South Africa is again living within its means. The balance of payments and current accounts show a surplus of 4 billion rand. South Africa has reduced its foreign credits during the past 8 months by an amount of 5 billion rand. Many other countries cannot pay the interest on old loans. We not only pay the interest, but pay off the credit. Thus our credit worthiness remains above

suspicion, despite the disinvestment campaign. The gold and foreign currency reserves show an encouraging increase since the end of March, and in April, for example it increased by 900 million rand. The rand handles itself well in the foreign exchange market. The interest rates are dropping for the right reasons, a reflection of the success of the monetary and fiscal policies. The prime rates of commercial banks has been lowered three times during the past 7 weeks. On the basis of the good results we can expect that the inflation rate will drop later this year and the economic growth rate will rise next year. The South African economic remains strong and prospects for 1986 have improved."

Thus the choices before us today are firstly, shall we ourselves decide on our future by way of deliberation and mutual respect for each other? Two, shall we shape our future in a democratic way with the maintainance of the sovereignty of law and proper independent judicial institutions? Thirdly, are we willing to make the necessary sacrifices to achieve our goals? And fourthly, while putting South Africa's interests first, are we willing to cooperate peacefully with others on common interests?

Our reaction to each of these choices will not only shape our future, but will determine whether this land had a future at all. South Africa expects a positive reaction to these challenges from each of her children.

The government regards it a solemn duty to maintain order and stability through effective security. We shall not shirk on our duty to maintain an effective police and defense force. We have to this not for the sake of the state itself, but in the interests of our people. After all the people are the state. The task of our security forces is not only to ensure our physical security, but their actions and vigilance provide the climate and opportunity for socio-economic and contitutional progress and development.

I shall neglect my duty if I do not, Mr Speaker, on behalf of all South Africans, all decent-minded South Africans, extend my gratitude and appreciation to our security forces, which include the SADF, the SAP, the Railway Police, as well as our intelligence service, for the way in which they have fulfilled their difficult tasks in recent years. We shall continue to equip them with even better means to be able to carry out their heavy responsibilities.

Mr Speaker, none of us can fortell what the future has in store for our fatherland and its different communities, but we have the natural resources, and we have the people. Let us now also develop the faith, and the love for freedom. Freedom, Mr Speaker, is not possible without discipline. Faith is not possible without God. I thank you.

Buthelezi on Botha Speech Ruling Out Cooperation

MB200550 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] The KwaZulu chief minister, Chief Buthelezi, says the speech by the state president in the joint sitting of parliament rules out the concept of a unitary state and makes it impossible for negotiations between the two parties.

Chief Buthelezi said that Mr Botha's comments ruled out any prospect of one constitution and one parliamentary system. Chief Buthelezi also expressed grave concern about the future of the country and added that it was tragic that the state president had intimated that in the future he would rely on the support of the police, the security police, the defense force, and the intelligence services.

The chief minister said he was disappointed with the state president's speech about the United States, and added that Mr Botha should realize that the Reagan administration had been the first to try to help with the formulation of a policy on South Africa.

Envoy to U.S. Reacts to U.S. President's Remarks

MB191931 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] South Africa's ambassador in Washington Mr Herbert Beukes says it is ironic that South Africa is being rebuked right now for counterattacks against terrorism.

Mr Beukes who was speaking in an interview with the SABC, referred to the hijacking of an American airliner in Beirut and said the attack on ANC targets in Botswana will not change America's policy of constructive engagement toward South Africa.

[Begin Beukes recording] We see it especially because of the necessity now, more perhaps than before, the necessity to become involved in dialogue and to talk because we, like the American Administration, are directed to resolve the problems of the southern subcontinent of Africa by peaceful means through negotiation.

The criticism of South Africa at this stage because of the Botswana raid was more of an institutionalized nature in the circles whose business it is, whose intention, responsibility, and objective it is to meddle in South Africa affairs or relations with South Africa. As far as the public is concerned I do not believe that there were any great changes in relations with South Africa. I must accept that there will be understanding and sentiment for what we have achieved. [End recording]

Declaration of Intent on Sharing Power Urged

MB181158 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1134 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Durban, June 18, SAPA — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, joined together today in a call for a declaration of intent on black-white power sharing from the government.

The PFP leader, who was accompanied by the leader of the PFP in Natal, Mr Ray Swart, addressed the KwaZulu legislative assembly today following discussions last night with Chief Buthelezi and members of his cabinet.

Dr Slabbert said in his address there was a "vital need" for a common declaration of intent between the government and all those who wished to negotiate on the issue of power sharing. What was needed was not a final document but "a common point of departure clarifying the basis for negotiation."

Dr Slabbert said his minimum condition for such a declaration was that there would be only one constitution for all the people of South Africa.

It followed that there should be one citizenship for all and one system of franchise.

He reiterated his call for a national convention where all the country's leaders could meet to formulate a new constitution.

He said whatever misunderstnadings might have existed between the PFP and Inkatha in the past, he was satisfied they had been resolved.

However, it was important both parties avoided making statements that could be abused by those who did not share a commitement towards a non-racial, democratic South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi said in his vote of thanks the PFP leaders visit to Ulundi was "historic."

He expressed "deep concern" at the provincial and local authority structures the government intended introducing and said the PFP had a vital role to play in "breaking the Natal logjam."

If real progress was to be made in the Natal/KwaZulu region, the PFP would have to act as "an antidote to white Natal conservatism." he said.

Federal Party Chief Discusses Nonracial Politics

MB182000 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1800 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] A campaign to recruit members from all race groups is to be launched by the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] following the repeal of the Political Interference Act. Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, who made the announcement in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, gave Kobus Bester more details about the campaign.

[Begin recording] [Slabbert] We believe very strongly that we should introduce nonracial politics into party politics in South Africa, and for that reason we intend to actively recruit membership from all the population groups.

[Bester] Is this decision of your party seen in conjunction with you visit to Ulundi this morning. Could one expect an alliance between the PFP and Inkatha?

[Slabbert] I think it is premature to talk about that. What this visit should be seen as is an attempt to reestablish contact that we had in the past, to discuss the problems involved with the politics of negotiation, how one can go about formulating a common declaration of intent, and also for me to inform the chief minister and the people in KwaZulu of our intention to become a nonracial party.

[Bester] What is your party's stand on the Buthelezi Commission report?

[Slabbert] I think the Buthelezi Commission report, and what went before it was finalized, is an excellent demonstration on what is meant by negotiation politics. They cavassed opinion far and wide from different quarters. They studied political, economic, and social problems, and then they formulated the report which tried to provide as a broad as possible base of consensus between all the parties involved in that commission, and I think something similar is going to have to happen in South Africa generally if we are going to find out whether the politics of negotiations is possible or not. [End recording]

Indian Congress Officials Oppose Constitution

MB170855 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1724 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Johannesburg, June 16, SAPA — United action in opposing the government and apartheid was called for at the Transvaal Indian Congress [TIC] meeting at Patidar Hall in Lenasia today. In a meeting held to commemorate the 1976 Soweto riots, Mr Murphy Morobe, the acting national publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front, said: "Never before has there been such unity in opposition to the government. We are on the march and will not stop. In its own slow and painful way, freedom is being born in this country.

"Worse apartheid evils than before will come from this new racist constitution. We succeeded in exposing the fraudulent nature of this constitution by staying away from the polls. We are here to remember June 16 and to find inspiration to derive our strength from unity in action. The struggle for freedom is not over. Many more battles lie ahead, but victory is almost in our hands. We cannot be opposed forever. Without the people controlling their own lives, there can be no peace in South Africa," Mr Morobe said.

Mr Ram Saloojee, vice-president of the TIC, said: "extra-parliamentary forces have assembled today. June 16 is a day of prayer for those martyred, persecuted, prosecuted and maimed in the name of justice and we intend to continue their struggle, whatever the cost."

Mr Jerry Coovadia, executive member of the Natal Indian Congress, drew similarities between present conditions and those in 1976. He also condemned the new constitution and coloured and Indian MPs.

"The 1976 riots involved students protesting against Afrikaans as a medium of instruction. There were 499 people shot down and possibly 20 that number injured. That was the response to student demands for free and equal education," Mr Coovadia said.

"The inability of ordinary people to cope with the demands of life, due to economic problems, also led to the rioting and crises which followed," he said.

Mr Coovadia listed the following reasons for his condemnation of the Indian MPs:

— The non-prosecution of the SAP for the Langa, Uitenhage shootings and the inability of judicial committees to solve the desire for justice;

— The support they stated for the SADF raid into Gaborone on Friday;

— The signing of eviction notes by a House of Delegates representative;

— The sale of land in Cato Manor, Natal, at prices "ordinary" people could not afford;

— The government's shifting of responsibility for housing to profit-motivated public utility companies; and

— Staggering unemployment.

"The blame for unrest clearly rests with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and his coloured lackeys in parliament," he said.

"The House of Delegates is a constant source of shame to every Indian in this country. The puppets of Pelican Park (a housing complex for Indian MPs in the Cape) were told not to join the apartheid system because it would corrupt them and taint their hands with blood."

2 Injured in Durban South Beach Explosion

MB191956 Johannesbrug SAPA in English
1953 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Durban, June 19, SAPA — Two white men received superficial injuries after an explosion outside the X-L Tea Room on Durban South Beach shortly after 8pm tonight.

Police were on the scene minutes after the explosion and the area surrounding the tea room was cordoned off. According to a witness who was one of 12 people in the tea room at the time, a dustbin against the wall outside the building exploded shattering all the windows. Apparently the two men were struck by flying glass. First reports said no one else was injured.

Suspected 'Terrorist' Killed Near Border

MB201042 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1039 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Pretoria, June 20, SAPA — A suspected terrorist was killed and a policeman injured when a police contingent clashed with two men on South Africa's north-eastern border, according to police in Pretoria.

The incident took place on Sunday near the town of Pafuri, north of the Kruger National Park, a police spokesman said today.

Pafuri is close to South Africa's border with Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

Four policemen confronted the two suspected terrorists. The spokesman said they threw hand-grenades at the police, and a white constable was hit by shrapnel and lost an eye. The grenades were of Russian origin, the spokesman said.

The injured policeman, a member of the counter-insurgency unit in the border area, was in a satisfactory condition, he added.

A number of grenades were seized after the clash, the spokesman said. Follow-up operations were continuing.

SWAZILAND

Police Alert for Possible ANC Infiltration

MB190726 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Swazi police are on guard against a possible ANC infiltration of the country. The police have been tipped off that six alleged members of the ANC have entered Swaziland from neighboring Mozambique. Zahed Kachalia reports:

A woman, believed to be an ANC member, was arrested in Manzini on Monday when police pounced on a group of seven people in the center of the city. As they were being escorted to a police station, six of them ran away. Meanwhile, police are still searching for the two men, also alleged to be ANC members, who were allegedly involved in the shooting of a security guard on the Swazi-Mozambican border. Last year, a series of bloody armed confrontations between Swazi police and ANC guerrillas who had fled to Swaziland in the wake of the Nkomati Accord, resulted in the mass deportation of refugees. It also resulted in a number of deaths.

And in Zimbabwe, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is reported to have told the ANC that his country would not allow the organization to establish bases there. Although Mr Mugabe reiterated his commitment to the ANC, he said he could not allow Zimbabwe to be used as a springboard for attacks on South Africa.

ZAMBIA

TIMES Calls for Unity Against RSA 'Threat'

MB190958 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English
10 Jun 85 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] The international community in general, and Zambia in particular, should feel threatened by South Africa's latest manoeuvres in the African sub-continent.

The disclosure by SWAPO last week that South Africa intended to Balkanise Namibia by turning the Caprivi Strip into a Bantustan added a new dimension to the conflict in Southern Africa.

South Africa's strategy to turn the Caprivi, which borders Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana into a "buffer zone", is intended to strengthen its military presence and intimidate the four independent Frontline States.

This, including the planned installation of a puppet regime in Namibia on June 17, is a clear manifestation that Pretoria is becoming more and more desperate and must be closely watched.

Two South African soldiers were recently killed deep inside Angola and one captured during a sabotage operation against Angolan oil installations in the Cabinda enclave. It was a saddening development.

Therefore, it was right and proper that President Kaunda last Friday had to make a flying visit to Luanda for consultation with his Angolan counterpart Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Zambians cannot rule out the possibility of South Africa, in its misguided search of non-existent SWAPO and ANC bases here and there, might carry out similar sorties deep into Zambia.

How else does one account for the setting up of a Bantustan in the Caprivi Strip? Clearly the idea is to bring apartheid close to our doorsteps. All Zambians must feel threatened by this menace.

That is why we thank God that seven-day old strike on the Copperbelt has finally ended. The enemy must have been having a field day as some rabble-rousers went round fanning trouble.

Zambians must close ranks and rally behind the party and its government, especially in these difficult times of increased acts of provocation by forces of destabilisation.

The sabotage mission in Angola and the proposed establishment of the Caprivi Strip Bantustan (South Africa has not publicly challenged the SWAPO disclosure) only serve as a reminder that our sovereignty would be threatened if we are not united.

We should desist from doing anything that will give the enemy a pretext to upset our peace which is the envy of everyone including South Africa where blacks are being killed and maimed every day.

ZIMBABWE

President Granted Power To Cancel Polling

MB191008 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0923 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Harare, June 19, SAPA — The Zimbabwean president can cancel polling in any constituency during general elections if he believes there is intimidation or violence, according to a notice in the *GOVERNMENT GAZETTE*.

The modification of the Electoral Act applies to the forthcoming general election on June 27 and any by-election held during the following 12 months.

In terms of the notice, President Canaan Banana may take such a course after consulting the electoral supervisory commission.

Actual or threatened intimidation or violence "or any other cause" would be grounds for the presidents belief that a free and fair election could not be held, according to the notice.

If a cancellation order is issued, all proceedings connected with the election in that constituency will be stopped.

As soon as circumstances permit a free and fair election, the president can then by proclamation fix nomination and polling days for a new election in that constituency.

Foreign Minister Comments on Namibian Government

MB182020 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, has commented on what took place in Namibia yesterday when a military government that (?employed) Pretoria puppets was installed.

Comrade Mangwende says this is a provocative attempt by racist Pretoria to further complicate and delay the granting of self-rule to Namibia. He says it is intended to circumvent deliberately, and thereby undermine, the UN plan for Namibia based on the internationally accepted UN Security Council Resolution 435. The resolution calls for a general election under the supervision of the United Nations in that country.

ZANU-PF Official Responds to ZAPU Charges

MB181504 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] The ZANU-PF secretary for the commissariat and culture, Comrade Herbert Ushewokunze, has once again appealed to all political parties to campaign peacefully and avoid violence. Comrade Ushewokunze was responding to allegations by PF-ZAPU and the UANC [United African National Council] that the ruling party is harassing and intimidating their supporters and candidates. Comrade Ushewokunze said he was aware that minority parties planted people in cities and towns to initiate disturbances with a view to eventually saying that elections were not free and fair. He said he has knowledge that only a few days ago in Bulawayo the ZANU-PF supporters were forced to attend a PF-ZAPU meeting. Comrade Ushewokunze said these accusations and counteraccusations can only worsen the preelection atmosphere and has therefore appealed to all parties to avoid using abusive language, [word indistinct], and intimidation.

United National Council Candidate Resigns

MB200828 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] In the Murehwa South constituency, United African National Council [UANC] candidate, Comrade Mujuru Banhamombe, resigned yesterday, 2 weeks before the people go to

the polls. Comrade Banhamombe's resignation came after realizing that the UANC no longer had any support in the constituency. Several ZANU-PF members, including the party's candidate Comrade David Karimanzira, convened at Murehwa growth point to witness Comrade Banhamombe's resignation. Comrade Banhamombe, who said he has been promised a very senior post by Bishop Muzorewa in the UANC, is now a member of ZANU-PF. He urged other UANC supporters in the constituency to join the ruling party.